The Bombay Guardian.

PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY MORNING.

VOL. III.] FRIDAY, 14TH JANUARY, 1853. [No. 55.

FOR LONDON
To sail on 1st February, 1853.
TOUCHING ON THE COAST & AT THE CAPE IF INDUCEMENT OFFER.
(Now on her first voyage.)

MESSRS. GREEN'S splendid new frigate built passenger Ship ROXBURGH CASTLE 1,200 Tons, EDWARD HIGHT, Commander. This fine large vessel (A. 1 for 13 years) built expressly for the passenger trade, having first rate Cabin accommodations, offers an unusually favorable opportunity to those proceeding home, via the Cape.

Plans may be had on application to
WALLACE & Co.
Bombay, 1st January, 1853.

THE BOMBAY TEMPERANCE UNION.

The ANNUAL MEETING of the Bombay Temperance Union will be held in the American Mission Chapel on the evening of Friday the 14th instant at seven o'clock. Those who lament the evils of intemperance and its spread among the Native population of this country are invited to attend.

R. N. HUME.
Secretary.
Bombay 12th, January 1853.

NOTICE TO PARENTS AND GUARDIANS.

MRS. DAVIES, of Grove Hill, Glebe, Camberwell, continues to receive as Pupils, a small number of young Gentlemen under 12 years of age, and she has still a few vacancies. Fuller particulars may be obtained on application to Capt. W. S. JACOB, Observatory Madras, or to Dr. H. MILLER, Bombay.

FOR SALE AT J. HUBER AND CO.'S OFFICE, *No. 3, Nesbit Lane*

PIANOS BY JOHN LEWIS SANNE of Hamburg, Table form, Mahogany casement, 6⅔ Octaves, Patent Lever Repeater, with newest English improvements and Metal Bars, including flannel-lined oil cloth cover, Tuning Hammer and Key, Reserve Strings, Wood and Tin Case packed, ... Rs. 500
FIRE ARMS by F. BAADER, of Munic, (Armourer to the King of Bavaria) well known and sought even in England.
Double Rifles, with Hair Trickers,..... Rs. 200
Do. GUNS,..... Rs. 150
RIFLE PISTOLS, in case with implements, per pair,.. Rs. 70
SADDLE do. without do..... Rs. 50
ROMAN SWORDS, with Belt, and extra Dagger in the same Scabbard..... Rs. 30
Ditto, Damasked work and gilt..... Rs. 20
Bombay, 30th November, 1851.

Dental Surgery.

DR. MILLER, Rampart Row, attendance daily from 10 A. M. till Noon.
January, 1852.

HEALTH FOR INDIA!!
HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

AN ASTONISHING CURE OF DISORDERED LIVER, WITH A VIOLENT COUGH AND GENERAL DERANGEMENT OF THE SYSTEM.
Copy of a Letter from Mr Treharne, Chemist, Carmarthen, dated September 10th, 1852.

To Professor HOLLOWAY,

DEAR SIR—I am happy to inform you that your far-famed Pills have effected another cure. Mrs. Eliza Davies, of Pontyberem, near Carmarthen, was for many years a great sufferer from disordered state of the Liver, with all its attendant evils, as weakness of the stomach, bad digestion, loss of appetite, head ache and general debility, in addition to which she had a violent Cough, and occasionally severe fits of Ague. This complication of diseases so weakened her constitution that no hopes were entertained of her recovery, notwithstanding she had the best medical advice. At length a friend recommended her to try your Pills which happily she did and by continuing their use for a short period she has been perfectly restored to health.

(signed) J. D TREHARNE.

MIRACULOUS CURE OF DROPSY.
Extract of a Letter from Edward Rowley, Esq., of India walk; Tobago, dated April 8th, 1852

To Professor HOLLOWAY.

DEAR SIR,—I deem it a duty I owe to you and the public at large to inform you of a most miraculous recovery from that dreadful disease, DROPSY and which, under God, was affected by your invaluable Pills. I was tapped five times within eight months, and skilfully treated by two medical practitioners, but could not get cured, until I had recourse to your remedy and notwithstanding all I had undergone this miraculous medicine cured me in the course of six weeks

(Signed) EDWARD ROWLEY.

A WONDERFUL CURE OF A LIVER COMPLAINT, ACCOMPANIED WITH A PALPITATION OF THE HEART, AND SHORTNESS OF BREATH THAT HAD DEFIE THE SKILL OF THE MOST EMINENT SURGEONS IN IN IA.

John Ward, of the 1st European Bengal Fusileers, in Cawnpore and afterwards at Lahore, suffered dreadfully from a Liver Complaint, Palpitation of the Heart, difficulty of Breathing, and an overflow of blood to the Chest, frequent to such a degree that he vomited great quantities. He had at different times hundreds of leeches on his left side, and over the region of the heart, besides being cupped and bled by the surgeons of the regiment, who with other medical gentlemen of great eminence considered his case was hopeless and past all human aid; whilst lingering in this condition, and after being invalided from the regiment, he was advised to try Holloway's Pills, which he obtained from Messrs. Greenways at Cawnpore, and Messrs. . . & J. Frood, at Lahore. These extraordinary medicines have been the means of restoring him to perfect health. John Ward is a native of Rath Milton, County of Donegal, and holds a first rate certificate of character from his commanding officer, Lieutenant Colonel Burrell, of the 1st European Bengal Fusiliers.

Dated September 24, 1852.

INFALLIBLE CURE OF A STOMACH COMPLAINT, WITH INDIGESTION AND VIOLENT HEADACHES.
Extract of a Letter Mr. S. Gowen, Chemist of Clifton, near Bristol, dated July 14th, 1852.

To Professor HOLLOWAY,

DEAR SIR,—I am requested by a Lady named Thomas, just arrived from the West Indies, to acquaint you that for a period of eight years herself and family suffered from continual bad health, arising from disorders of the Liver and Stomach, Indigestion, loss of appetite, violent Headaches, pains in the side, weakness and general debility, for which she consulted the most eminent men in the colony, but without any beneficial results; at last, she had recourse to your invaluable Pills, which in a very short time effected so great a change for the better that she continued them and the whole family were restored to health and strength. Further she desires me to say, that she has witnessed their extraordinary virtues in those complaints incidental to children particularly in cases of measles and Scarlatina, having effected positive cures of these diseases with no other remedy.

(Signed) S. GOWEN.

These celebrated Pills are wonderfully efficacious in the following complaints.

Ague	Inflammation
Asthma	Jaundice
Bilious Complaints	Liver Complaints
Blotches on the skin	Lumbago
Bowel Complaints	Piles
Colics	Rheumatism
Constipation of the Bowels	Retention of Urine
Consumption	Scrofula or King's Evil
Debility	Sore Throats
Dropsy	Stone and Gravel
Dysentery	Secondary symptoms
Erysipelas	Tic Douloureux
Female irregularties	Tumours
Fevers of all kinds	Ulcers
Fits	Veneral Affections
Gout	Worms of all kinds
Head ache	Weakness, from whatever cause
Indigestion	&c. &c.

Sold at the Establishment of Professor Holloway, 244, Strand, (near Temple Bar London,) and by all respectable Druggists, and Dealers in Medicines throughout India and China, at the following prices—12 Annas, 2 Rupees, and 4 Rupee each Box.

☞ There is a considerable saving by saking the larger sizes.

N. B.—Directions for the guidance of Patients in every Disorder are affixed to each Box.

AGENT FOR INDIA.—All Chemists in Calcutta. Mr. F. Nesserwanjee, Bombay,—Messrs Oakes Dalgairns and Co., Madras, Ashton, Richardson and Co., Do.—Messrs. Stephenson and Co., Do.—Thomas Payne and Sons, 7-8, Writers Buildings Calcutta, Mr. Cook, Dacca; Mr. Fell, Cuttack, Mr. Chapman, Darjeeling; Mr. Wheeler, Hazarebaugh; Messrs. Thompson and Co., Monghyr; F. Smyth and Co, Dinapoore; Tuttle and Charles, Benares; Mr. Tiernan, Chunar; Baboo Bhugbutty Churn Chuckerbutty, Mirzapore; Bollard and Co., Allahabad; Brandon and Co., Lucknow; Greenway Brothers, Cawnpoor; Mrs Pyle, Futtyghur; Mr. J. A Gibbons, Meerut Noor Bux and Co, Delhi, and Lahore; MacDonald and Co., Umballah; Mr. Coutes, Ferozepoor; Nuby Bux and Co., Loodiannah and Jullundur Doab; Vivian and Co., Simlah; Mr. Greig, Mussoorie; Mr Johnstone, Nainee Tal; Pestonjee and Co., Mhow; Cursetjee and Co., Saugor, Jubbulpoor, Kamptee and Secunderabad a Hulse and Nephew, Agra.

THE BOMBAY MONEY MARKET.

THURSDAY EVENING, JANUARY, 13 1853.

EXCHANGES.

ON LONDON—at	
6 months' sight, per Rs. 2s. 1¾d.	For doct. Bills.
6 months' sight, per Rs. 2s. 1¼d.	For Credit bills.
ON CALCUTTA—at	
60 days' sight, .. Rs. 99	
30 days' sight, .. Rs. 99⅛	
at sight, .. Rs. 99 9-16th	
ON MADRAS—at	
30 days' sight, ... 99⅛	
at sight, ... 99⅜	
ON CHINA—at	
60 days' sight, .. 100 drs. Rs. 218	

BANK AND OTHER SHARES.

Bank of Bombay—	Rs.	1,000	each 1,000	18 per ct. pm.
Oriental Bank Corporation.	„	250	do	41 per cent. Buyers.
Commercial Bank.	„	1,000	do	9 per cent.
Agra Bank.....	„	500	do	58 p ct. pm.
Bank of Madras..	„	1,000	do 1,000	17 pr ct. pm.
Apollo Press Com.	„	12,500	do 12,000	20,100. sale.
Colaba Press Com.	„		do	6,150.— sales.
Colaba Land Com.	„	10,000	do	6,400.—sales.
Bombay S. N. Com.	„	510	do 409	64 per ct. disct.
Gr. Ind. P.R. Com.	„	50	do	14 Rs. pm. each sh.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

5 per cent transfer loan	..	Rs. 114¼ per 100 Sicca.
5 per cent loan 1825-26	..	Rs. 110½ per 100 Sicca.
5 per cent loan 1829-30	..	Rs. 111 per 100 Sicca.
5 per cent loan 1841-42	..	Rs. 107⅛ per 100 Co.'s
4 per cent loan 1832-33	..	Rs. 98 per 100 Sicca.
4 per cent loan 1835-36	..	Rs. 93⅜ at 94 per 100 Co.'s
4 per cent loan 1842-43	..	Rs. 94 per 100 Co.'s

PRICES OF BULLION.

Sovereigns, each.....	Rs. 10⅛.....	per £
Bank of England Notes.....	Rs. 10¼.....	per £
Spanish Dollars.....	Rs. 221.....	per 100
German Crowns.....	Rs. 212.....	per 100
Sycee Silver.....	Rs. 104 at 104½	per 100 tls
Gold Leaf (range of quality)....	Rs. 15½.....	per tola.
Gold Ingots, according to touch	Rs. 15 9-16...	per tola.

FREIGHTS.

To London...	£4 5s at £4 10s.....	per ton.
To Liverpool	£4 5s.....	per ton.
To Calcutta..	Nominal.....	per Rass.
To China.....	22 Rs.....	per candy.

COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

On deposits payable on demand..... 2 p. ct. an.
On deposits withdrawable on 3 month's notice.. 3 per cent.
Do do 6 do 4 per cent.
N. B.—Notice may be given at the time of depositing or at any subsequent time. It is required always to be in writing.

DISCOUNT.

On Private Bills at or under 3 months.. 6 per cent.
On Fixed Loans on Government Paper. 5 do
N. B.—Rebate on Private Bills allowed at 3 per cent. per annum under the rate charged when discounted.

CASH CREDITS.

On Government Securities..... 6 per cent.
On other Securities..... 9 do
N. B.—Interest is chargeable on two-thirds of the amount of each Cash Credit, whether availed of or not.

EXCHANGE.

Bills on England at 6 months' sight..	2s.	1d. pr Rupee	
Do do do ..	2s.	0¾d.	„
Do 2 do do ..	2s.	0¾d.	„
Do 30 days' sight.....	2s.	0¾d.	„
Do sight.....	2s.	0¾d.	„

N. B. A Fee of one Rupee is charged on each set of Bills granted on Mail-days, after 12 o'clock.

COMMISSION.

On sale or purchase of Government or other Securities..... ½ per cent.

DIVIDENDS OF SHARES OF THIS BANK held by parties non-resident in India, will be remittable to them in Bills on London payable on demand at the Exchange of Two Shillings per Rupee, or (at the option of the Shareholders) in Bills payable at 6 months' sight at the rate at which the Bank may be purchasing such bills at the time.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.

(Incorporated by Royal Charter.)

BOMBAY AGENCY.

INTEREST ALLOWED,

On Deposits payable on demand.....	2	per cent.	per annum
On do payable in one sum at 1 month's notice.....	3	do	do
On do payable in one sum at 3 months' notice.....	4	do	do

INTEREST AND DISCOUNT CHARGED,

On Government Bills.....	3	per cent	per annum
On Private Bills.....	7	do	do
On Private Bills secured by Government paper.. ... (Not exceeding 3 months.)	6	do	do
On Private Bills secured by Goods &c..... (Not exceeding 3 months.)	7	do	do

Rebate on uncovered Bills allowed at Government Bill rate only.

RATES OF EXCHANGE.

On London,	at 6 months' sight			2s. 1d. per Rupee.
do	at 3	do	do	2s. 0¾d. do.
do	at 2	do	do	2s. 0 d. do.
do	at 1	do	do	2s. 0¼d. do.
do	at 1 day's		do	2s. 0¼d. do.
On Ireland	at 1	do	do	2s. 0½d.
On Scotland	at 1	do	do	
Circular Notes payable throughout Europe				

N. B.—The Corporation does not draw at *six months' sight* for sums under £50; nor for sums under £20 except at *one day's sight*. No drafts are issued for less than £5, but small sums are remitted by advice.

For the convenience of parties not resident in Bombay the Corporation undertakes to remit to Europe *by its own Drafts*, at the Current Exchange, and without any charge for Commission, on receiving the Equivalent.

Parties are requested to make all Orders or Hoondees payable to "*The Oriental Bank Corporation, or Order*," and to state as distinctly as possible the *name and address* of the person to whom the remittance is to be made, and the *sight* at which the Bills are to be drawn.

COMMISSION.

Charged on the purchase or sale of Government and other Securities, negotiable in Bombay..... ½ per cent

JOHN RIACH, *Sub-Agent*.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

DISCOUNTS, EXCHANGES, &c.

DISCOUNT.

On Government Bills	3 per cent.
On Private Bills at or within 3 months	6 do

INTEREST.

On Fixed Loans on Govt. Notes	4 per cent.
On Cash Credits and Loans on Govt. Notes	5 do.
On Loans on deposits of Goods, &c.	6 do.

The rates of advance on deposit of 5 per cent Government Notes is 95 per cent: on 4 per cent. Govt. Notes 85 per cent; and on goods, *three fourths* the approved value.

Parties discounting Bills may take them up at any period prior to their maturity, and the Bank will refund the discount for the unexpired portion of the time such Bill may have to run, at the rate of 3 per cent per annum under the rate charged.

BOMBAY—LOCAL.

CHURCH MISSIONARY SOCIETY.

THE annual meeting of the Bombay and Western India Auxiliary Church Missionary Society was held, pursuant to announcement, in the Town Hall, on Tuesday evening the 11th instant. The Lord Bishop of the Diocese occupied the Chair. The attendance was very good.

The proceedings were opened with prayer by the Right Revd Chairman.

The Revd. Mr. Candy, Corresponding Secretary and Treasurer, read the Corresponding Committee's report of the operations of the Society for the past year. That document stated that the year just closed, furnished but little matter of a cheering or stirring character; that there was nothing to record but humble, patient, persevering labors carried on in the spirit of faith amidst much discouragement. The past year had been marked by more than ordinary changes in the Mission: in the first place there had been a slight alteration in the constitution of the Auxiliary Society. The functions of the committee of the Auxiliary Society had been undertaken by the corresponding committee, who were appointed directly by the Parent Committee in London. Another change had been the discontinuance of the *Bombay Church Missionary Record*, for want of support, it was proposed instead to publish occasional papers as they might be required. Then there had been changes among the laborers of the Society. The Revd. Messrs. Isenberg and Schreiber had been compelled by ill-health and affliction to return to Europe; the Revd. Mr. Rogers had been removed from Bombay to Kurrachee, the Revd. Mr. Robertson from Nassick to Bombay, and the Revd. Mr. Menge from Jooneir to Nassick; and a new missionary had entered the field since the last report, namely, the Revd. Abraham Matchett, appointed to the Scinde Mission, who arrived at Kurrachee in May 1852,—The Report then proceeded to detail the work that had been carried on at the different stations of the mission,—at Bombay, Nassick, Joonier, Malligaum and Kurrachee. The results of the Society's labours during the period embraced in the report were thus summed up:—Twenty persons had been admitted into the Church of Christ by baptism; the means of grace had been supplied to five native congregations; two new schools had been established, and there had been an increase of attendance at the schools generally; a more efficient arrangement had been adopted for the communication of Christian instruction in the vernacular schools, and, lastly, a great excitement had been produced in the native mind upon the subject of religion.—The amount of subscriptions had been rupees 1,845-10, of donations rupees 2,299-11, making a total of rupees 4,145-5.

The following resolutions were then brought forward.

1. Moved by the Revd. W. S. Price, seconded by the Ven'ble the Archdeacon, and carried:—"That the report now read be adopted, and printed and published as the report of the Society."

2. Moved by the Revd. C. G. Pfander, seconded by Colonel Lester, and carried:—"That the meeting in its desire and prayer for a larger measure of success, do not overlook or despise the measure which it has pleased God to grant, but as a means of obtaining more, render hearty thanks for what has been bestowed."

3. Moved by Mr. J. T. Zorn, seconded by N. W. Oliver, Esq., and carried:—"That the diminution in the number of labourers through the lamented absence of Messrs. Isenberg and Schrieber, be considered as a call to more importunate, and continued prayer to the Lord of the harvest to send forth more labourers into his harvest."

4. Moved by the Revd. G. Candy, seconded by J Jefferson, Esquire, and carried:—"That the present aroused and excited state of the native mind be regarded as an encouragement to increased diligence in publishing the Gospel of Salvation."

Suitable addresses were delivered by several of the gentlemen who brought forward the above resolutions.

The proceedings having been closed by the Doxology being sung, the meeting separated after nine o'clock.—Bombay Times, January 13.

THE LATE PROFESSOR PATTON.

(From the Bombay Times, January 11.)

It is with much regret that we have to announce the demise of a young man who lately held a conspicuous place amongst us; intelligence having just reached us of the death of Professor Patton which occurred on his reaching the Cape on the 18th of November. Mr. Patton came to India in the beginning of 1848, to take the place of Mr. Orlebar who had returned to England the preceding year, as Professor of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy in the Elphinstone Institution, having been recommended to this appointment by Professor Lloyd of Dublin the great founder of Magnetic and Meterological research, under whom he had distinguished himself. The Observatory was then in the hands of Captain Montriou as a provisional measure, and as it had been orginally contemplated as an adjunct in educational matters to the Elphinstone College, it was directed to be placed at the disposal of Mr. Patton should he desire it. Government pretended to misunderstand the order and Captain Montriou remained in charge,—the Court of Directors in whose hands until then the appointment had lain got sick of the matter, and as there was no salary attached to it left it in the hands of the local authorities. On the return in April 1849 to England on sick leave of Mr. Harkness, Mr. Patton was appointed acting principal but was soon afterwards succeeded by Mr. Green his senior in the service of Government. In 1850 he was appointed Joint Secretary to the Geographical Society. Mr. Patton had been married just before leaving England to an amiable and most accomplished Lady, whose constitution proved unsuited to the climate of India, and who suffered from attacks of sickness so frequent and severe as to compel her to return to Europe about a year ago, and her husband determined to retire from India so soon as the termination of the first five years of his period of service permitted. The Board of Education were most anxious to retain his services, and he was prevailed on to alter his plans, until it was seen whether the restoration of his wife's health might not after a time enable her to rejoin him—afterwards when he himself became sick he was permitted to proceed on two years' leave on a sea voyage to Ceylon, Mauritius and the Cape. He left us in the beginning of October by the Peninsular and Oriental Company's Steamer, and having made a short stay at Ceylon, proceeded to the Cape, where he was cut off in the thirtieth year of his age. Mr. Patton arrived amongst us at the age of twenty-five in the bloom and ardour of youth and full of schemes of usefulness;—though deprived of the means of distinguishing himself as an Observer such as a fixed establishment would have afforded him, he neither gave way to chagrin nor expressed disappointment, but threw himself on the tasks awaiting him with the enthusiasm of a man of genius and sanguineness of an Irishman. As a teacher his ardour was of a character to impress itself on all around him;—he had the art which distinguished the illustrious Professor of Fribourg of imparting like Werner along with the knowledge he communicated the zeal in its pursuit by which he himself was inspired. Anxious to introduce the home system of extra-collegiate organisation and study he was the father of the Students' Literary and Scientific Society which has given such an impulse to the pursuit of knowledge amongst our rising youth, and been the means of introducing native female education under native auspices,—[for under christian auspices it has flourished for nearly thirty years,]—and the source of a system of cheap publication of translations from English works so indispensable for the promotion of intellectual cultivation after the college has been quitted. Mr. Patton's zeal in this matter was not more remarkable than the skill, prudence, and industry with which his arrangements were made for bringing about the great ends he had in view, and the results of his labors and memory of the good gifts he has left will not we should hope pass away, at all events, during the present generation—we trust we may say, not for a succession of generations. Devoting himself to scientific pursuits out of doors not less ardently than to those of his profession, he took a large share in the proceedings of our learned Societies, particularly devoting himself to the Science of Metereology which after that of Mathematics seemed to be his favorite. Many valuable papers on this subject were read by him, some of these have appeared in the Bombay, other of them in the Dublin Transactions. Devoid of anything like jealousy or suspicion, he was equally so of ostentation or display, and was ever ready to communicate or co-operate with any one engaged in like studies as himself, to accept of and acknowledge assistance, and to afford counsel and aid wherever these were desired. Amongst the projects which he had planned and which had he been spared us, he would undoubtedly have carried through, was that of an *Athenæum*, comprising Lecture Rooms, a Library, a Museum, and place of exhibition for models, machines, raw material, and manufactured articles;—and no more fitting tribute to his memory could his many ardent admirers bring into existence than that to whose establishment he so long and so fondly looked forward. He leaves behind him to deplore his loss a young widow and two infant children now at home.

Digitized with financial assistance from Government of Maharashtra on 28 February, 2020

The Bombay Guardian

FRIDAY, JANUARY 14, 1852.

On WEDNESDAY *evening the usual service and lecture at* TRINITY CHAPEL *at half past 6 o'clock.*

On THURSDAY *evening, at the* AMERICAN MISSION CHAPEL, *at 7 o'clock*

On the FIRST MONDAY *of every month, the* UNITED MONTHLY CONCERT OF PRAYER FOR MISSIONS *is held in the* FREE CHURCH *at 7 o'clock in the evening: the* CHURCH MISSIONARY SOCIETY'S *Missionary Prayer Meeting at the* BOYS SCHOOL-ROOM *attached to* TRINITY CHAPEL, *at 7 o'clock p. m.: and the* FREE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND'S *Missionary Prayer Meeting Ambrolie, at 7 o'clock a. m.*

WE beg to remind our readers that the Annual Meeting of the Bombay Temperance Union is to be held this evening in the American Mission Chapel.

THE BUDGET.—The interest of the last mail is concentrated in the Budget. To Englishmen the assumption of the imperial crown by Louis Napoleon, so long expected, is too much a matter of course to call forth anything more than a passing remark; especially as there is no assumption on the part of the new Emperor of any hereditary claims. He rules, he says, by the will of the French people, as his Uncle did, as Louis Philippe did, and in fact as all Governors in France have done for the last half century, and advances no other to prop up his authority. But the budget is the all important item of news. A new era of reform has commenced, or rather a former era has returned; and D'Israeli has taken up the work where Sir Robert Peel left it and astonished both friends and foes by the boldness of his financial scheme. The *Spectator, the Times,* and the more moderate Whigs, bestow more or less praise on the scheme, which is no more than a bold advance in the direction of throwing taxes on those, who are able to pay them, and relieving the consumers of necessaries and of those luxuries to which even the poorer classes in England have become more or less accustomed. At the same time, the Agriculturists for the first time have been heard, and their claims attended to. During the previous legislation, while the bounty on corn was taken away, and their profits so far diminished, they were left with the support of the vast majority of the poor, almost all the road and county money, and had their malt taxed. All duties on corn were removed except that which told to the farmers' disadvantage, and that kept on in spite of all remonstrances. Now the half of the duty on hops and malt has been removed, and the Englishman permitted to have his natural beverage of beer at a rate which will diminish his temptation to resort to the gin palace. More than half the duty on tea also is to be removed, while spirits are taxed as before. Certain oppressive duties exacted from the shipping are to be done away with and property and income tax assessed at different rates; and all this while the Army and Navy are being increased, and our national defences strengthened. The great cry raised against taxing houses of ten pounds rental, comes with a bad grace from a party which bestowed the elective franchise on those who pay that sum. Surely there can be nothing more just than that those who have a direct voice in the election of Parliament, should bear their full share of the burden of the taxes, necessary for the support of the government. So far from auguring that the Budget will not pass without great alteration, we conjecture that it will be accepted, with such slight modifications, as are immaterial to the general scheme. We owe a debt of gratitude to the Manchester Reformers for the abolition of the corn-laws, but they are not fit to rule the British Empire. The old and natural aristocracy have the deepest stake in the welfare of the state, and the shameful manner in which the national defences have been neglected under a government which acted according to their dictation has awakened the indignation not only of Englishmen, but of Anglo-Saxon Americans, one of whom has written a strong letter or the subject to the London *Spectator*, which is published in his issue of December 4th.

WATERING THE ROADS ON SUNDAY.—There is no greater nuisance in going along the streets than the carts that water the roads, especially which not unfrequently happens, when one of them turns right round in your face in the middle of the street, and makes your coach-man pull up. This is bad enough on any day, and just a shade better than the clouds of dust the operation prevents; what folly then makes a portion of the press urge upon us the endurance of this nuisance on Sundays. In the first place, to pass over a newly watered road is very disagreeable, and it is only after the water has had time to sink into the earth to a certain degree that the road can be said to be improved by the process; so that the remedy for dust on Sunday, is not to water the roads while people are going to Church, but on Saturday, so that we may have a smooth dustless road, and not be travelling through a bed of mud. The practicability of watering all the roads on Saturday depends on the amount of the establishment, and bullocks enough could no doubt be got if paid for. How often in the week the roads ought to be watered we do not know, but as far as our observation goes, on that branch that passes through Girgaum towards Malabar Hill, we should say, except when there is a Governor or Commander-in-Chief at the point, twice a week seems to be the allowance. It is indeed very probable that a portion of the road, that has only been watered on the Friday or perhaps Thursday preceding, will be dusty on Sunday, but it would not have been so if properly watered or Saturday. Thus last Sunday, when the Esplanade road had been well watered on Saturday, not a particle of dust was seen flying about either morning or evening. The watering process too should be performed in the morning before ten o'clock, and gentlemen going to office should not find the streets blocked up between water carts and buggies, as they too often are. The buggy wallas also should not be allowed to roam about at their pleasure, but have certain stands to which they should resort, and wait there till their services are demanded.

NAGPORE MISSION SCHOOLS.—We give a prominent place in our columns to the following very interesting account of the Annual Examination of the schools of the Free Church of Scotland Mission at Nagpore. The statement is very gratifying to all the friends of Native progress.

We beg to direct special attention to the remarks of Mr. Mansel, Resident at the Court of Nagpore, who presided on the occasion. The sentiments expressed do Mr. Mansel much honor. They are those of a liberal and enlightened man, anxious for the benefit of India, who, while feeling himself fettered by his official position from identifying himself with Missionary effort, cannot but see, and publicly declare that he sees, the precious intellectual and moral fruits that are being reaped from the training given in the Mission schools. Mr. Mansel's views of matters educational appear to us equally clear and just,—they are practical too, not romantic and high flown. We most heartily join in Mr. Mansel's tribute of praise to His Highness the Raja of Nagpore, whose frank concession to the Mission to establish schools in his Capital, entitles him to rank among the truly enlightened Princes of India. Such cases are rare; when, for instance shall we see such a thing at the Court of Baroda? The Gaekwar and his creatures have offered the most determined opposition to all Missionary education. But we need not wonder, considering what a sink of iniquity the Baroda Court has long been,—for deeds of darkness hate the light.

The Nagpore Mission, conducted by the Revd. Messrs. Hislop and Hunter, is a solitary Mission in Central India. It must therefore struggle with peculiar difficulties. We rejoice at the tokens of progress with which the Mission is blessed.

"On the 14th ultime there was held the annual examination of the schools in Nagpore and Seetabuldee in connection with the Free Church Mission. Besides a fair proportion of Ladies, there was present a considerable number of gentlemen, including Brigadier Williams, Colonels Cotton, Wardrope, and Miller; Major Blogg, Assistant Quarter Master General, Captain Bell, Commissary of Ordnance, Captain Wapshare, Deputy Judge Advocate General, Captain Baddam, Assistant Adjutant General, Lieutenant Prescott, Dr. Wilson, Ensign Cornett, &c. The number of pupils assembled was:—English schools from Nagpore 18, Seetabuldee 30; learning Marathi 416 Tamil 4. Of these 422 vernacular pupils, 405 were boys and 17 girls—in all 470 present from a roll of 531. Adding the English schools in Kamptee, not examined on this occasion, amounting to 30, the whole of the pupils under instruction by the Mission are seen to be 611. C. G. Mansel Esq., the Resident at Nagpore presided, and took part in the examination. After awarding the prizes, which he had generously provided at his own expense, he closed the proceedings in an able address, of which the following is an outline:—

"Mr. Mansel commenced by expressing his pleasure at the opportunity of being present, of which he had been happy to avail himself both out of regard for the working of the institution and of respect for those superintending it. Nagpore, he remarked, was cut off from many sources of social and intellectual enjoyment, and separated from the main lines of intercourse; yet here in this sequestered spot, where so many found it a task to reside even in pursuit of their own interests, was a Mission established simply for the propagation of our holy faith, the benefit of native youth—the improvement and happiness of the people at large. Those around him must feel it a high privilege, that they could with full ardour and unlimited zeal, aid in furtherance of this good and holy course. For himself, however, he must say, that he was not permitted as the Representative of the Company's Government at a Native Court, to identify himself with the objects of this or any other Mission. His duty he conceived to be to appear there to speak to the good taste and propriety—the judgement and discretion, with which during the time he had been Resident at Nagpore, the gentlemen in charge of this Mission had prosecuted their labours. He was personally grateful to them for the manner in which during the past year they had availed themselves of the enlightened toleration of His Highness the Raja of Nagpore, in allowing the Mission schools to be placed in the very heart of his capital. He most fervently trusted that His Highness would like others who did great and good acts, reap a reward for his liberal conduct—that while the managers of these schools were endeavouring to raise up good Christian and good Native youths—while they were forming good schools and good servants, good husbands and good wives, His Highness would find that there were also being raised up good subjects and good citizens—that the 500 young persons now being educated in these schools would furnish and send into active life a new class of society, elevated by a course of intellectual, moral and religious training, capable of giving a healthy tone to the social and public feeling around, and constituting a valuable machinery for the increasing wants of the administration of the country in all its different departments.

"In regard to the immediate object of their meeting he was sure that all the ladies and gentlemen present were much gratified by the results of the day's examination both of the English and Marathi schools—alike in scriptural and secular knowledge. Nor was it the least pleasing feature in ascertaining the wholesome progress of the pupils to observe, that while the higher branches occupied their proper, position in the foreground of this day's proceedings the background of instruction or the rudiments of

learning, viz: writing, reading, and arithmetic was so extensively and well filled up. The course of study was essentially practical; and necessarily so, as but few in such a place as Nagpore could enter on the more speculative branches. In addition to peculiar difficulties arising from the infancy of the Mission and its establishment in a Native State, there were general causes operating here as elsewhere, tending to the early withdrawal of the scholars. To meet this state of things he conceived it to be most important that scholarships should be created to enable the most deserving of the indigent pupils to continue their studies, without being driven to seek for a mere livelihood beyond the school walls. For his own part he was ready to* contribute for this all-essential object in both the Marathi and English departments, and it might be that other means would be supplied towards the same end.

"Addressing his youthful auditors, Mr M. cautioned them against supposing that a certain course of English study must necessarily gain a young man public employment. It ought to be remembered that a knowledge of English was only one of many qualifications for an office under Government. In general the amount of even such education is too limited, as young men are apt to give up their studies as soon as they can procure a trifle for themselves as Writers or Accountants. But in addition to an English education, however extensive, something else was needed. A person engaged in the Police must possess sagacity and boldness—in the Judicial department legal acumen and subtlety; and if he would connect himself, as many natives might well do, with the public press, he must cultivate varied knowledge, composition and tact in the application of principles. Civil engineering, which was opening so wide a field for employment in India, exacted its own peculiar qualifications. He would say, then, that with the good foundation of worldly knowledge that the higher scholars would obtain in the Mission schools, each of them might be sure of obtaining success in life, if he adhered to the high principles of duty inculcated here, and if he further devoted himself with all his body and mind to qualify himself for that walk in life, to which his natural bent and condition in society called him. With the valuable training they got here, success under God would depend on themselves. Mr. Mansel in conclusion expected the pupils to bear in mind that on their future conduct would in a great measure depend the reputation of the young institution, and that in gratitude to their instructors, who had laboured solely for their temporal and spiritual welfare, they should hereafter live in such a way as to aid in promoting its credit and prosperity.

* Mr. Mansel subscribes Rupees 16 monthly for the special object which he thus advocates.

OUR correspondent *Real Presbyterian* will excuse our not publishing his communication, although we quite agree with its general tenor, as we do not wish to encourage farther controversy on the subject he discusses.

BURMAH.

THE following Postscript was received yesterday, with the Saturday Evening *Englishman* of the 1st instant:—

"The following is the latest news from Rangoon, dated Dec. 28th:—A force under Brigadier-General Steele, C. B., consisting of the following troops, starts in steamers and transports in four or five days for Martaban: 400 Bengal Fusiliers, 150 Madras Fusiliers, a wing of the 10th Bengal N. I., with Head-Quarters, 50 of the Ramghur Irregular Cavalry, under Lieutenant Lambert, of the 56th Bengal N. I., 60 Bengal Artillerymen under Lieutenant-Col. Anstruther, with some mortars and two howitzers. General Steele fought long and hard with General Godwin to get two Horse Artillery guns, but the latter would not give in: saying that he wished the troop to remain in readiness at Rangoon, as he should send for them on finding he had to march on to Ava. The General has already a horse battery at Prome. The Bengal Fusiliers have suffered much from the exposure they endured during the three days' wild goose chase at Pegu the other day. Fifteen men have died since their return, and the hospital is fast filling. General Godwin starts to-morrow for Prome. Captain Phayre's movements are not yet known. The inhabitants of Rangoon look on the Proclamation with an eye of vacant indifference. The weather here is pleasant enough: the thermometer at sun rise averages 59°."

WE subjoin the Notification and Proclamation of the Governor-General, intimating the annexation of the Province of Pegu. It is a plain, clear, sensible document, obviously written on the principle of, least said, soonest mended, where the Supreme Ruler of India found himself fettered by a handful of clever clerks at home. The closing intimation, in reference to the king of Ava failing to renew friendly relations with us, as clearly points to the inevitableness of a campaign next wet season and the total subversion of the Burmese Empire, as if we had issued a declaration of war at once. The manly tone in which the noble marquis speaks out, is becoming of his office and of the occasion, and if any thing could convince the people at home of the intense absurdity of the system under which such things as these could have occurred, the issues of the past six months would have satisfied them of the insanity of retaining things as they are.

NOTIFICATION.—FORT WILLIAM.

Foreign Department, the 30th December 1852.

THE Most Noble the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that the following Proclamation, whereby the Province of Pegu has been declared to be a portion of the British Territories in the East, shall be published for general information.

His Lordship in Council directs that, in honor of this event, a Royal Salute shall be fired at every principal Station of the Army in the several Presidencies of India.

By Order of the Most Noble the Governor General of India in Council,

C. ALLEN,

Officiating Secretary to the Government of India.

PROCLAMATION.

THE Court of Ava having refused to make amends for the injuries and insults which British subjects had suffered at the hands of its servants, the Governor General of India in Council resolved to exact reparation by force of arms.

The Forts and Cities upon the Coast were forthwith attacked and captured; the Burman forces have been dispersed wherever they have been met; and the Province of Pegu is now in the occupation of British Troops.

The just and moderate demands of the Government of India have been rejected by the King; the ample opportunity that has been afforded him for repairing the injury that was done, has been disregarded; and the timely submission which alone could have been effectual to prevent the dismemberment of his Kingdom, is still withheld.

Wherefore, in compensation for the past, and for better security for the future, the Governor General in Council has resolved, and hereby proclaims, that the Province of PEGU is now, and shall be henceforth, a portion of the British Territories in the East.

Such Burman Troops as may still remain within the Province shall be driven out. Civil Government shall immediately be established; and Officers shall be appointed to administer the affairs of the several Districts.

The Governor General in Council hereby calls on the Inhabitants of Pegu to submit themselves to the authority, and to confide securely in the protection of the British Government; whose power they have seen to be irresistible, and whose rule is marked by justice and beneficence.

The Governor General in Council, having exacted the reparation he deems sufficient, desires no further conquest in Burmah, and is willing to consent that hostilities should cease.

But if the King of Ava shall fail to renew his former relations of friendship with the British Government; and if he shall recklessly seek to dispute its quiet possession of the Province it has now declared to be its own, the Governor General in Council will again put forth the power he holds, and will visit with full retribution aggressions which, if they be persisted in, must of necessity lead to the total subversion of the Burman State, and to the ruin and exile of the King and his race.

By order of the Most Noble the Governor General of India in Council.

C. ALLEN,

Officiating Secretary to the Government of India.

20th December, 1852.

THE following are the appointments made by the Governor-General, and Governor of Bengal, consequent upon the annexation of Pegu to the British Indian Empire:—

ORDERS BY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN INDIA.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

Fort William, the 30th December, 1852.

The Most Noble the Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following appointments:

Lieutenant Colonel T. Bogle to be Commissioner of the Tenasserim and Martaban Provinces.

Captain H. T. Berdmore, M. Arty., to be Deputy Commissioner in the Province of Martaban.

Lieutenant D. T. Chase, 64th N. I., to be Assistant ditto.

Captain A. P. Phayre to be Commissioner of the Province of Pegu.

Deputy Commissioners.

Capt. T. P. Sparks, 7th M. N. I., at Rangoon.
Lieut. A. Fytche, 70th N. I., at Bassein.
Capt. T. Latter, 67th N. I., at Prome.
Capt. J. Smith, 13th M. N. I., at Sarawah.
Lieut. R. D. Ardagh, Magistrate of the Town of Rangoon.
Lieut. E. J. Spilsbury, 67th N. I., Assistant do.

Assistant Commissioners.

Lieut. C. D. Grant 11th M. N. I., at Bassein.
Lieut. G. Dangerfield, M. Arty., at Sarawah.
Lieut. J. S. Baird, M. Arty., at Prome.
Dr. J. McClelland to be Officiating Superintendent of Forests, Pegu.
Mr. R. S. Edwards, Collector of Customs, Prome.
Mr. T. J. Fallon, Collector of Sea Customs, Bassein.

C. ALLEN, *Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.*

ORDERS BY THE MOST NOBLE THE GOVERNOR OF BENGAL.

Appointments.—The 30th December 1852.—Lieutenant H. Hopkinson, 70th Regiment N. I., to be Commissioner of Arracan.

Lieutenant G. Faithful, 68th Regiment N. I., to be Principal Assistant to the Commissioner of Arracan at Akyab.

Mr. W. T. Law to be Second Principal to the Commissioner of Arracan at Akyab.

Captain C. W. K. Sharp, 52nd Regiment M. N. I., to be Principal Assistant to the Commissioner of Arracan at Ramree.

Lieutenant F. W. Ripley, 22nd Regiment N. I., to be Principal Assistant to the Commissioner of Arracan at Sandoway.

Captain S. R. Tickell, 31st Regiment N. I., to be Principal Assistant to the Commissioner of the Tenasserim and Martaban Provinces at Amherst.

Lieutenant J. P. Briggs, 40th Regiment N. I., to be Principal Assistant to the Commissioner of the Tenasserim and Martaban Provinces at Tavoy.

By Order of the Most Noble the Governor of Bengal,

CECIL BEADON, *Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal*

ANNALS OF THE PAST YEAR.

(From the Bombay Times, January 1.)

RETROSPECT FOR 1852.—But for the unlooked for circumstance of our collision with Burmah, the Marquis of Dalhousie would have had to congratulate himself on an administration eminently wise and prosperous, and after the first year, wholly peaceful. He arrived in India January 12th 1848, when everything presented around him, the promise of a long continuance of tranquility and prosperity; and having disposed of the Seik insurrection which forced him into one of the most severe and bloody conflicts in which we had ever been engaged, by the just and necessary annexation of the Punjaub to our dominions, he had reason to expect that the battle of Goojerat (20th February 1849) would leave him time to carry out those beneficent plans of native improvement on which he had set his heart. It was otherways decreed; and his last like his first year in India was destined to be passed in the bustle of military preparation, and the anxeties of war, conducted in both cases by the most incompetent of military chiefs. If General Godwin has given us no Cabool, and no Ramnuggur or Chillianwalla it has been because of the absence of physical difficulties and an enterprising enemy, not from the existence of any competency on the part of the chief, more than was possessed by Elphinstone and Gough, to contend with these had they made their appearance.

The clearness and copiousness of the official documents connected with Burmese affairs ordered on the 4th June to be printed, place at our disposal all that can be desired in the way of information down to the end of March, when General Godwin received his instructions. The published dispatches, and Journals of the officers with the force supply the rest on to the close of the campaign.

When in 1826 the Burmese found at length by the advance of Sir Archibald Campbell with 3000 British troops to within a few miles of the Capital that further resistance was in vain, and continued evasion was no longer to be allowed them, they at length condescended to negociate. By the treaty commonly known as that at Yandaboo ratified on the 24th February 1826 it was stipulated that the four provinces of Arracan, Ramri, Chedoba, and Sandoway separated from Ava by the Arracan mountains should be ceded to us With the conquered provinces of Yeh, Tavoy, Mergui, and Tenasserim, with an indemnity of a million sterling to meet the charges of the war, and this was followed by the Treaty of Ratanapara concluded on the 26th of November 1826, and ratified by the Governor-General in February 1827.

By the sixth article of the first of these it was agreed that an accredited minister should reside at the Court of either power, with an escort of fifty men and the privilege of securing ground and providing residences for themselves; and on the 31st of December 1828 Major Burney was appointed Resident at the Court of Ava. There he remained in the midst of slights and insults, not unfrequently in danger of his life till 1837, when a revolution arose, and the ruler with whom our arrangements had been made, was deposed by his brother Tharrawadie who took possession of the throne. The new sovereign maintained that the treaty of Yandaboo was personal on the part of the late king, and not binding on his successor, but he made no attempt to regain the territories ceded under it. The validity of the commercial treaty was never disputed—but the position of our resident was rendered so uncomfortable and unsafe that with the approval of the Supreme Government and in the view of averting collision Colonel Burney quitted Ava and took up his residence at Rangoon; from whence on considerations similar to those that had induced his relinquishment of the capital he was withdrawn in January 1840, and we from thenceforth remained without a representative in the Burmese dominions. The enormons charges of the war of 1825-26 amounting in all to close on ten millions sterling, and the loss of life incurred by it, had induced us to bring it to a premature conclusion, before the last of humiliations was inflicted on the enemy required to make them aware of our power and afraid of our wrath. The Burmese, like most other barbarians, always confound weakness with pusillanimity, and suppose it a sign of impotence on the part of their enemies when they do less than their worst. Accordingly from this time forth the treaty of Yandaboo was in a great measure repudiated, and the retirement of Colonel Burney from Rangoon was followed by an increase in the amount of indignities and extortions heaped upon our merchants. Constant complaints on this subject were being made, and by 1851 things seemed to have reached a height when we must either abandon all the treaties of 1826 as no longer of any effect whatever, and warn our subjects that they remained within the Burmese dominions at their own peril we being unable to afford them any assistance or redress, or we must take some steps to convince them that we were not any longer to be insulted with impunity, and that we should no longer suffer solemn engagements to be violated and contemned. Never was so much forbearance exercised towards any power as that manifested for twenty-five years by Britain towards Burmah, and never was India ruled over by a governor general, more anxious to avoid hostilities especially with our neighbours on the East than when our troubles which terminated in the second Burmese war broke out.

In June 1851 the British ship "*Monarch*" was chartered by a native merchant Moola Hassan residing at Maulmain to proceed from Madras to Rangoon—and when making her way up the river she was run aground by a Burmese pilot and nearly lost in a squall on the bank. The pilot when the vessel was in peril threw a spar into the river to hold on by, and then jumped overboard with the view of swiming ashore, and the attempt made to recover him by lowering a boat proved unsuccesful by reason of the strength of the current. The Captain on arriving at Rangoon was charged with the murder of the pilot and, on this and other similarly absurd pretences, was thrown in prison while his ship was detained and above a hundred pounds were extorted from him. A full statement of the case was drawn up in the form of a protest on the spot, a copy of this was placed in the hands of the commissioner for the Tenasserim provinces and by him forwarded to the government of India. In September a complaint of a like nature was prepared and lodged by Captain Lewis of the ship *Champion*, who had been accused by the Rangoon authorities of having murdered one of his crew at sea, the extortion of money for the benefit of the governor or his satelites being in all these cases the object; and in the same month a memorial was forwarded from the whole of the European residents at Rangoon complaining of the threats, extortions, and oppressions to which they had been subjected and craving such relief as might be deemed expedient. These various complaints having been laid before the Council of Calcutta were transmitted to the Governor General then on the Himalayas beyond Simla, and a long and elaborate dispatch dated camp Pinjore 31st October returned, recommending that H.M.'s ship *Fox* and *Serpent* then in the Hoogly with the *Proserpine, Enterprise* and *Tenasserim* steamers under Commodore Lambert should be dispatched to Rangoon with a letter to the king of Ava, requesting reparation for past and immunity from future injuries in terms of the treaties of 1826. The want of an accredited agent increased the difficulties of of making arrangements and considering the treatment received by former residents at Ava, the Governor General felt convinced that recourse to a mission would in all likelihood tend to bring on the crisis he was so anxious to avert, and it seemed probable that the presence of a powerful marine force on the river might by showing them how fully we were prepared for any emergency, secure for us without trouble all that was desired. Only in the event of redress being refused on the spot was the letter for to be forwarded to Ava, and the Commodore was directed to avoid any threat or hostile measure until the Sovereign had been made duly aware of what had occurred, and been afforded the means of righting himself by the removal of the delinquent officer.

There seemed no reason to imagine that the King of Ava would willingly interest himself in behalf of, or be desirous to screen the Rangoon Governor from the consequences of acts so contemptibly mean and so utterly unjustifiable, and the course adopted seemed under the circumstances the most moderate and wise that well could be pursued.*

* The following account of the origin of the war, given by Lord Ellenborough in the House of Lords on the 5th of April 1852, furnishes an amusing instance of the profound ignorance of those at home who ought to be best acquainted with the affairs of India. Our narrative has been entirely compiled from the official papers which are in the most perfect and strict accordanee with the statements given in the Calcutta journals at the time, with this difference, that the latter are somewhat more copious and infinitely more interesting and lucid than the former There is not one single syllable contained in either which affords the slightest support to any one of his Lordship's statements with the single exception of that relating to the sum claimed, which is correctly given by the Ex-Governor General "I know, my lords, that the Governor General will be placed in circumstances under which a great pressure will be brought to bear on him as to the policy which he ought to adopt. First, there are certain enterprising British merchants, who, having exhausted all the forests on one bank of the river and its tributaries, are very desirous of possessing the teak forests on the other side, for the purpose of carrying on and extending their trade by Rangoon, and they are in concert and connexion with the press at Calcutta, the movements of which I view with anxiety and distrust. They say that in consequence of our occupying the whole Burmese empire an overland intercourse with China may be established, and that great advantage would accrue to our trade from its extension along that Burmese frontier. That is a feeling which actuates the press of Calcutta. I hope that my right hon. friend the Governor General of India will treat that press with the disregard which it deserves.

* * * * *

I have not heard that any trustworthy military officer on the part of the Government has been sent to Rangoon to ascertain the facts out of which it has arisen. They rest entirely on the authority of persons who went with Colonel Bogle to that country. What value is to be attributed to their statements we know not; for it is stated, with a degree of confidence almost inclining us to treat it as a certainty, that the total amount of the indemnity which we require from the Government of Ava is only 900*l.*; and yet to obtain that sum all

On the 27th of November the squadron ascended the river when a message was received from the Government of Rangoon requesting an explanation of the causes of the appearance of such a force in the neighbourhood. It was replied that they came to demand reparation for insults and injuries offered to the British subjects, and in charge of a letter from the Governor General of India to the King of Ava. The following day the squadron reached Rangoon. The 30th of November was appointed for an interview with the Governor, and during the two intervening days all intercourse betwixt the ships and shore was forbidden ;—intimation was said to have been given to British subjects that any one of them who approached the wharf would have his head cut off or his legs broken. On the 29th, information was brought to the Commodore that a native ship Captain from Madras had been fined a hundred and fifty rupees for having lowered his flag as the Man-of-War passed, and some British residents who had made their way on board intimated, 'that they had been informed by a member of the local administration that the governor had proposed to murder every one who landed from the frigate, the residents being warned against all intercourse with their countrymen. The truth of the rumour seemed borne out by the fact that the proposed place of interview was without any previous intimation changed from the Custom House fixed on at first from its immediate vicinity to the frigate, to the governor's house two and a half miles off the distance of which from the landing place had been assigned as the reason why the Custom House was preferred. After the arrival of the squadron complaints of further injuries, similar to those for which redress was sought, became so frequent and the British flag was treated with such studious disrespect, that the Commodore determined to alter the course originally intended to have been pursued, to forward the Governor General's letter to the King of Ava at once, and to demand redress from the governor of Rangoon for the injuries more recently inflicted, a separate note being forwarded making the sovereign aware of the treatment experienced by the squadron since its arrival.

As the statement regarding the intended seizure of parties landing from the frigate was too vague to be depended on it was passed over unnoticed;—and on the day and at the hour appointed, the deputation consisting of Captain Tarlton of the *Fox* with a party of his officers proceeded to the residence of the governor. This distinguished functionary was in plain clothes and smoking when he received the British officers and treated them with marked disrespect—the other Governors present wore their state dresses. The letter was then read and placed in the hands of the Governor when the deputation retired—the utmost care having been taken by them to observe throughout the punctillios of Burmese etiquette. A deputation from the Burmese Authorities was sent on board the frigate to receive the letter for the King of Ava and was placed in the hands of a party stated to be the official representative of the Governor ; thirty-five days were allowed for a reply and during this time the squadron was to remain at anchor in the river. A letter was sent by the Governor in reply to that by the Commodore delivered by Captain Tarlton containing a simple denial of the charges made against him of having injured British subjects ; nothing whatever besides this was alluded to.

These things having been reported to the supreme council and submitted for consideration to the Governor General, instructions were dispatched for the guidance of the Commodore under date 27th December ; they reached him on the 2d of January, stating to him the course it would now be requisite to pursue. In the event of the royal ear being favorably inclined to us all that was required was the removal of the Governor of Rangoon with an apology for his misconduct, compensation for the injuries already sustained by British subjects and permission for a resident at Rangoon in terms of the treaty of Yandaboo to prevent future misunderstandings—a war steamer to remain for a time in the river to protect our interests. Should the King give no answer or should he refuse to attend to our wishes our ships were to receive on board all the British subjects in Rangoon who desired to resort to them,—the three principal rivers through which the Burmese trade passed were to be placed under blockade, and by this means it was hoped the Burmese would be brought to their senses. This was deemed the only course we could pursue, which would not on the one hand involve a dangerous submission to injury, or on the other precipitate us prematurely into a war, which moderate councils might still enable us with honor to avert. " To bombard Rangoon" continues the Governor-General, whose words we quote " would be easy but it would be unjustifiable and cruel in the extreme since the punishment would fall chiefly on the harmless population, who already suffer from the oppression of their own rulers even more than our own subjects. To occupy Rangoon or Martaban with an armed force would be easy also, but it would probably render inevitable the war which it was desired by less stringent measures in the first instance, to avert."

On the 1st of January 1852 an officer from the Court of Ava arrived with an answer to the letter dispatched on the 28th November just within the time prescribed. It intimated that the Governor of Rangoon had been dismissed ;—inquiries were to be made into the losses of the British Residents and the case decided according to the usages of the realm. The Court expressed itself hurt at the phrase " the British Government would enforce the rights they possessed" but stated that in consequence of the great friendship existing betwixt the countries that this would be overlooked, hereafter the strictest attention was to be paid to the usual etiquette, should future correspondence arise. Commodore Lambert was requested to name the date of his proposed departure from Rangoon with dispatches for Government. The Governor General's instructions above recited reached Commodore Lambert on the 2d of January, the day after the arrival of the embassy from Ava, and a reply to this was dispatched the following day to Calcutta along with a Burmese missive. The Commodore at first felt satisfied that the Court of Ava was sincere, and that amicable arrangements would immediately be resumed. " A Royal Commissioner, the Governor of Prome, was despatched to Rangoon, as it was given out, to compose all differences and strengthen the bonds of amity. On the 3rd January, the Governor arrived in regal pomp, with an immense armament of barges, and war boats, 'decorated with elaborate carving and gilding' He was accompanied by a retinue of more than three thousand men. He had levied the severest exactions on all the towns as he passed, and had in his train ten boats laden with powder. These warlike preparations were little in keeping with the pacific professions which had preceded him. The ex-Governor of Rangoon, who had for some days been occupying a small dwelling near Government house, paid his respect to the Viceroy on his arrival and was repeatedly closeted with him. It was at first supposed that he would be subjected to a trial, at least an investigation in the presence of the Viceroy, and a great number of the foreigners had drawn up statements of their grievances. But on the 5th it was ascertained that he was in high favor with His Excellency, and on the 6th of January he departed in triumph to Ava, with all his family and a large retinue, and all the plunder he had accumulated, in fifty boats. As all intercourse had been forbidden betwixt the British Residents of Rangoon and the Frigate —a messenger was sent across to Dalla on the further side of the river to ascertain of the Governor, a good and worthy man, whether the new official had arrived or not —it was found that he had.

" The Viceroy had now been forty-eight hours in Rangoon without taking the slighest notice of the Commodore, and without so much as announcing his arrival. His acts, however, manifested from the very first a strong feeling of hostility. Mr. Birrell, a merchant, had erected a flagstaff on his own premises near the river side, which he was instantly ordered to dismantle. He said that it was planted in consequence of an understanding with the Commodore, to establish a communication between the Europeans on shore and the ships of war, and that he could not take it down without the Commodore's consent. Commodore Lambert, unwilling to give the Burmese any cause of offence, directed it to be removed. An order was at the same time issued by the Viceroy prohibiting all intercourse with any of the ships, in consequence of which all the coolies, carpenters, and workmen of every description, fled. The Commodore now sent Mr. Edwards, of the subordinate staff, to enquire the cause of the Viceroy's silence, and to ascertain when it would suit his convenience to receive a public communication. The Viceroy's bearing was friendly, but in allusion to the receipt of the

these public dangers which I have recounted are to be encountered. Now, my lords, when I look at the character of the trade carried on at Rangoon, I cannot help looking with suspicion at the statements made. One of the most considerable traders at Rangoon is a person of the name of Crisp. That man, as soon as he knew of the probability of war, freighted a schooner with arms and sold it to the Governor at Rangoon. When the Governor refused payment for them, he went to Commodore Lambert and complained of the injury inflicted upon him, and requested him to put it down in the bill to be paid by the Burmese Government. The Governor of Rangoon offered in consequence 100*l.* for this man's head, and I confess, for one, that I should not have been deeply grieved if he had got it. ('Hear,' and a laugh.) This is a description of one of the persons for whom this great war is to be undertaken, and I therefore look to it as a matter of great danger. If our reputation and honour be at stake, no matter however small the injury, war must be submitted to, and we must endure it ; but if there is not an overwhelming necessity for our interference at present, for the reasons I have stated, I think we ought not to interfere."

letter he said, he should be ready to receive the Commodore at any time when he wished to come, but the answer was delivered in a tone of derision which created no small merriment among the officers around him. The following morning 6th January Mr. Edwards was again sent to announce that a deputation would wait on him at noon with the letter. The Viceroy distinctly informed Mr. Edwards that he would receive no deputation at all. No one supposed he would be true to his word, as the Commodore had received every Burmese deputation with great courtesy. At noon, Capt. Fishbourne, of H. M. Steamer *Hermes*, and some other officers, with Capt. Latter, proceeded to Government House. At some little distance from the gate which opens into the large compound, no small effort was made by the Burmese officers to induce them to remain in the streets, they pushed however into the compound, where they dismounted, but were prevented from going upstairs, till the Viceroy's permission had been obtained. After waiting four or five minutes, Capt. Latter was informed that his Excellency was asleep, and that no one could venture to speak to him. Capt. Latter urged the necessity of their being permitted to go into the public Hall, to wait the Viceroy's leisure, but this was refused, and every remonstrance on his part with the most distinguished of the officers present, proved unavailing. All this time, however, the Viceroy was wide awake, and a telegraphic communication was carried on between the stairs and the chamber he occupied. Finding it impossible to obtain an interview with the Viceroy, the members of the Deputation mounted their ponies, and returned to the vessel. From the time the squadron had entered the river, the Burmese had systematically endeavoured to treat us with all the indignity in their power, dealing with our ships as merchantmen, and conducting their intercourse by means of the lowest subordinates. It now appeared to the Commodore that considering what had occurred, the only course for him to pursue was to place the rivers, Selween leading to Pegue, the Irrawaddy and the Bassein under blockade, as it was perfectly apparent that the insults heaped upon us were so by the authority of the King of Ava, and he proceeded to give intimation to this effect accordingly. Between three and four in the afternoon, of the 6th a message was sent from the Flag ship, requesting all British merchants, and all those who claimed British protection, to proceed on board the vessels without delay to receive a communication. There the Commodore stated to them what he had done to maintain pacific relations, and how signally he had failed. He informed them that the British Government and Flag had been grossly insulted by the Burmese authorities, and that the insult was manifesfly intentional, and not accidental. He therefore gave them two hours to leave the town, and promised them all the protection and assistance in his power. Mr. Edwards had also been sent into the town, from door to door, to warn all foreigners to quit it. There were more than twenty-five vessels in the river, and a boat was sent to each one to direct that all refugees should be received on board, and that the vessels should then weigh anchor and drop down below the town. The *Proserpine* steamer ran close into the main wharf, and eight or ten of the boats from the frigate and steamers came to the shore to protect and receive the fugitives. There was a large vessel of about 1000 tons, belonging to the king, built for mercantile purposes, and known from her colour as the yellow ship, at anchor a little up the river from the frigate. Of this it was determined to seize hold in resentment for the insults sustained by our flag, and in compensation for the indemnity demanded by us. At sunset she was taken from her moorings by the steamer *Enterprise*, and towed a short way down the river. Meanwhile, the streets were filled with armed Burmese, and Burmese officers were moving to and fro on horse back, threatening all who gave assistance to the foreigners, in consequence of which not a cooly could be procured. All classes of foreigners—Moguls, Musselmans, Armenians, Portuguese, and English were seen crowding down to the river with boxes and bundles, and whatever they could carry, but they were obliged, generally, to abandon all the property they possessed. Mr. Kincaid, the American Missionary, left his library, consisting of more than a thousand volumes, the collection of twenty years, behind him to be destroyed, too happy, to find his wife and children safe under the British flag, Many, however, ventured on shore again before night, to procure a few articles, but not a few of them were detained. From some who escaped it was ascertained that all the foreigners who could be found were sent to prison, and it is feared that more than sixty unfortunate individuals are thus in the hands of a merciless foe. On Thursday, the 8th, all the vessels were safely anchored on the Pegu side, and the steamers towed many out to sea. The *Proserpine* conveyed more than 200 refugees to Moulmein. During Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday, Burmese officers came repeatedly to the flag ship to offer excuses for the rudeness of the Viceroy, but none of them were accredited. The Commodore insisted that the Viceroy should himself apologize for the insult offered to the British flag, and engaged in that case to return and forget the past. On Friday, the old Governor of Dalla came on board, and entreated the Commodore to give him time to see the Viceroy and persuade him to apologize. Out of regard to the venerable age and the uniform courtesy of the Governor, the Commodore gave him till the evening to try his good efforts. At eight in the evening, however, two messengers arrived with a written document from the Viceroy stating that if the Commodore attempted to pass the two stockades which had been erected down the river, he would be fired upon—they were informed that in this case the fire would be returned. It was now apparent that the plan of sending unauthorized officers in succession, to propitiate the Commodore, was merely a *ruse* to gain time. During the night of Wednesday and the following day numerous war boats, with from 50 to 80 armed men in each, were sent down to be ready to attack the ships, as well as some twenty-five guns. On Friday about noon, five large war boats crowded with men came down the Pegu river and others proceeded from Rangoon to rendezvous at the stockades, at which 3000 troops were said to be congregated. On Saturday morning, the *Hermes* steamer towed down, and she anchored about 400 yards from the stockade. All the merchantmen also passed down, the frigate keeping betwixt them and the stockade, to save them from the shot of the enemy. About 9 in the morning the steamer was seen rounding the point, with the Burmese prize vessel in tow. As she passed the *Fox*, first a single gun, and then another, and then others in rapid succession, were fired upon the two vessels of war, and vollies of musquetry were opened on them. Instantly, the frigate opened a terrific fire on the stockade, and the war boats which had ventured out into the river. The *Hermes* then came up, and poured in her shot along the whole line of the defence. After a few minutes of perfect silence, the stockade again fired on the vessels, to which the *Fox* and the *Phlegethon* replied with such vigour as to create wide gaps in the works. The *Hermes* then passed down, and a masked battery was opened on her, but a few rounds soon silenced it. The battery on the opposite bank of the river now opened its fire, but the *Hermes* came up, and with her shot and shell, spread ruin and dismay every where throughout the whole line. It was more than two hours before the firing ceased. When the vessels left the spot, not a living Burmese was to be seen. The number of killed on the part of the enemy was reported at 300, and possibly double that number wounded."*

The squadron now (10th January) dropped down the river and anchored at its mouth at a position convenient for maintaining the blockade. Commodore Lambert proceeded to Calcutta to be able to communicate directly with the Government in person, and receive such further instructions as the case demanded.

The Governor General was still most anxious to use every means within his power to avert, if possible, the calamity of war. Nothing can be more striking than the contrast between the earnest and dignified pleadings of Lord Dalhousie for peace and the disingenuous and insulting menaces with which we had treated Dost Mahomed in 1839, or the still more irritating and menacing style of communication with which we drove the Ameers of Scinde to desperation in 1843. On the 31st January, Commodore Lambert, who had, since his fleet anchored at the mouth of the river on the 10th, been absent to Calcutta, returned with a communication from the Governor General under date 26th January, in reply to his letter of the 7th. It was stated in this that if the Governor of Rangoon would yet apologize in writing to the Government of India for the indignities he had heaped upon us, pay the indemnity of Rs. 9,948, claimed by Captains Shepherd and Lewis r deceive a resident in terms of the treaty, the King's ship would be restored and amicable relations be resumed. He was, at the same time, informed that we were well aware of the falsehoods with which his letter abounded, and grieved that he should listen to the misrepresentations of those around him. The Marquis of Dalhousie had, meanwhile, returned to Calcutta on the 29th; to be enabled to conduct in person the arrangements connected with the important events now impending.

The Commodore, the moment he returned, proceeded on the 31st on board of H. M. steamer *Fox*, in tow of the *Fire Queen*, to the anchorage of the Hastings' Shoal, with a view of dispatching a boat with the Governor General's letter to Rangoon. To his surprise, on passing the

* *Friend of India*, slightly altered.

lower stockade, a cannonade was opened on the frigate; it was instantly replied to and the Burmese battery silenced in three minutes. A British seaman was killed by our own shot from the stockade. The proposition was treated with insolence, replied to through the hands of a common labourer, and it became quite clear that all that was desired was to gain time—the Burmese sovereign had no ntention to comply in any way with our behests. No course now remained for us but to prepare for immediate war. Our frontiers, nearest to Burmah, were ordered to be watched, and arrangements were accordingly made to meet any sudden aggression that might arise. H. M.'s 18th royal Irish were dispatched by the *Precursor* steamer from Calcutta to Maulmain, where they arrived in 73 hours, —H. M.'s 80th from Dinapore taking their place in Fort William :—two native corps and three companies of artillery were to follow. A like force of artillery and native infantry as that ordered from Calcutta were to be provided from Madras,—being in all two European (18th and 51st) and four native (38th and 67th Bengal and 9th and 35th Madras) corps, with four companies of artillery, mostly European, in addition to those on board the Bombay steamers. The 49th and 26th M. N. I. were betwixt Maulmain and Mergui—they numberd about 1,200 men ; in all about 10,000 fighting men, independent of the ships' crews. The entire force was to be commanded by Major-General Godwin, C. B., of H. M.'s Army, who was present throughout the last Burmese war from 1825 to '27 ;—with Brigadiers Warren and Elliott to command the Bengal and Madras brigades respectively. Col. Foord, of the Madras army, was placed in charge of the artillery, and Major Fraser, of the Bengal army, of the engineers. On the 19th Feb., orders were received at Bombay from the Governor-General for dispatch to the Bay of Bengal as speedily as possible of all the steamers which could be spared, and such was now the high condition of the Indian Navy, that on the 24th, a squadron, under the command of Captain Lynch, consisting of the *Feroze*, transformed from a packet to a frigate, and the *Moozuffer*, both 1,500 tons and 500 horse-power, and the *Sesostris* frigate, with the troop steamer *Berenice*, of about 800 tons each, sailed from our harbour within five days' time of their being aware that there was any chance of being required. The steamers, as during the China war, were manned with European artillerymen to work their guns.

The Bombay squadron reached Madras on the 7th March, and to their great disappointment found that no orders had been received for the troops to embark. The *Zenobia* and *Medusa*, not at the presidency at the time of their dispatch, meanwhile joined them, and on the 24th the embarkation commenced. The promptness and vigour of the councils of the Governor General are said to have been chilled and damped by the executive : it had been resolved—why, is it not stated—to place General Godwin in charge of the expedition : he was the oldest Queen's officer available, and had shared in the Burmese war in 1824—reasons sufficient, one would have supposed, why some other should have been appointed.* He is said to have debated and hesitated—been averse to the sudden blow originally desired to be struck, in favour of a delay till October and a war by land and water commenced in due form. Some of the Bengal sepoys, besides, manifested the disposition to dictate to their officers which has so often been their reproach : part of the regiments are enlisted for general service, part of them for service in India only ; and the high caste Hindoos have a particular aversion to sea transport :—the natives of all descriptions too often make caste prejudices or religious scruples an apology for avoiding trouble or risk, or encreasing their demands on Government. The 38th N. I. is amongst the privileged corps not liable to be compelled to serve beyond seas : they were asked to volunteer, but determinedly declined—they were said to profess their readiness to proceed to Burmah by land but not by water, and after repeated entreaties were marched off by Chittagong accordingly. On the 14th March, the left wing H. M. 18th Royal Irish embarked from Calcutta in the *Futtel Rozack* and *Futtey Allum* transports to join the head quarters at Maulmain. A wing of H. M.'s 80th left for the same quarter on the 20th in the P. and O. Company's steamer *Erin*. The 40th N. I., with General Godwin and Staff, the ordnance and engineer parks, left on the 25th on board the transports *Tubal Cain*, *Lahore*, and *Monarch*, the former towed by H. M. steamer *Hermes*. The steam force from Calcutta consisted of the *Enterprize*, the *Phlegethon* (iron,) the *Tenasserim*, the *Fire Queen*, and the *Nemesis* (iron,)—besides H M. Steamer *Hermes* and the P. and O. Co.'s Steamer *Erin :* the steamers were employed both as tugs and transports. The Madras embarkation appears to have been a matter of unusual interest—it was the largest force that had ever left the presidency at one time. Operations commenced on the 24th :—unfortunately the weather at this time was unpropitious—the atmosphere all over India having been in a state of general disturbance for the last ten days of March. On the 31st, the troops were assembled on the beach at day-break—one hundred and thirty-seven boats ready to receive them, lay just within the reach of the surf, at that time very high, in positions marked by numeral signals corresponding to those of the respective steamers. Under a heavy swell and strong current, four thousand men were transferred in less than two hours' time from dry land to the decks of the steamers in the open roadstead more than a mile away, without a single accident of note. The surf in many instances broke over the boats, wetting the clothes and bedding of the soldiers, yet not a murmur was uttered. One boat was swamped—her people were picked up by a catamaran and brought on shore, and an hour afterwards the sepoys—clothes, arms, and accoutrements, wetted as thoroughly as immersion could wet them—were again merrily on their way out to sea. The squadron had scarcely quitted when a furious thunderstorm overtook them,—but beyond the discomfort it occasioned it caused no particular harm. The first of them arrived at the mouth of the Rangoon river on board the P. and O. Co.'s Steamer *Lady Mary Wood* on the 30th, and found every thing prepared for their reception. They were for the time put on board the Burmese capture, a vessel of 1000 tons lying dismasted. The refractory 38th N. I. had been marched by land to guard the frontier. The 3rd Seikh irregulars, on hearing of the misconduct of the sepoys, came forward and volunteered to a man to go wherever and on whatever service Government desired.

" The Bengal squadron and troops had all reached the rendezvous on the 2d April, and General Godwin, finding that no tidings of the squadron from Madras were to be obtained, decided, in communication with Admiral Austin, who had reached the day previous in Her Majesty's Ship *Rattler*, to proceed at once to capture Martaban, a weak place on the Burman bank of the river, opposite to Moulmein, the British station on the Salween. The General, immediately on arrival in the Rangoon river, had despatched Captain Latter on board the *Proserpine* with a flag of truce, to ascertain whether a reply from the King had been received, the 1st April having been the day fixed as the period, after which, were no answer received to the Governor-General's letter, hostilities would commence. The flag of truce was not respected but fired upon, and Captain Brooking, the commander of the *Proserpine*, had to return the fire of the stockades, and to withdraw his little vessel, which he skilfully effected, blowing up a magazine of the enemy, and otherwise doing severe execution in return for the insult to the flag of truce. No doubt, therefore, could be entertained of the resolve of the enemy to try his strength with the British forces, when the movement on Martaban was decided upon.

" Sending on, upon the 2nd, the *Proserpine* to Moulmein, to give notice of projected movements, Her Majesty's Steamers *Hermes*, *Rattler*, and *Salamander*, left the Rangoon river at day-break of the 3rd April, and reached Moulmein at noon of the next day. General Godwin immediately issued orders, that the troops destined for assaulting Martaban were to be in readiness for embarka-

* This appeared in the *Bombay Times* 3rd of April, the same subject was taken up and the same views expressed in the *Times* of the 5th May, where the disqualification of General Godwin were enlarged upon, and the path he has since pursued, predicted with wonderful accuracy. The following remarks were, on the 18th of May, made on the subject by Lord Ellenborough. What a bitter sarcasm is contained in the remark of Lord Derby that the nobleman, who could so deliver himself, was better informed than any member of the, Government. The Earl of Ellenborough, seeing the noble lord at the head of her Majesty's Government in his place, took the opportunity of repeating the question which he had put to him about a fortnight ago respecting the production of papers connected with the origin of the war in Ava. He had also another question to put to the noble earl connected with that war. Reflections had already been cast on the conduct of General Godwin, the chief officer in command of the expedition. It had been stated that, owing to his having been appointed to that command, delay had occurred in the time of its sailing. [No such statement as this, nor in any way resembling it, was ever made—Ed.] He (the Earl of Ellenborough) knew that that statement was destitute of all foundation. Moreover as far as he could ascertain, the appointment of General Godwin to command that expedition was a very proper appointment. He was acquainted, practically and personally with the country—he had already obtained distinction there, and it was therefore, likely, that he would carry on the war there with greater advantage than any other officer. He must say that it was very hard on any officer, who was serving his country to the best of his ability, and who was placed at a great distance and who selected to take the command of the army about to engage in a very arduous service,—it was very hard, he repeated, on that officer, that at the very commencement of that service his character should be maligned and taken away from him, and that he should be represented as a man entirely unqualified for high command,

The Earl of Derby was quite certain that the noble earl knew more of the details of this matter than any member of the Government not connected with the Administration for India."

tion by 4 P. M., and by that evening a wing of H. M. 80th, a wing of H. M. 18th a wing of the 26th Madras N. I. with detachments of Bengal artillery and Madrassappers, in all about 1,400 men, were on board.

"Martaban is in itself a most insignificant place, and provided the steamers could be brought into position, so as to admit of the effective play of their artillery, it was not possible for the Burmese to defend the place. Approach to it however is difficult. and though Captain Brooking of the *Proserpine* knew the river well, and led the way, yet the *Hermes* grounded.

"The *Rattler*, however, after putting General Godwin on board the *Proserpine*, managed well, and taking up a position at a little upwards of a couple of hundred yards from the town defences, opened a destructive fire. Meanwhile the *Proserpine* was engaged in taking the troops from the larger steamers and in landing them, keeping up at the same time a constant fire with her guns. The enemy, loosely estimated at 5,000 men offered no resistance, and the place was taken, with only a few wounded on the side of the British. Having garrisoned the place with the 26th M. N. I., and some Madras artillery, the General took with him the wings of the 18th and 80th Regiments, the Company of Bengal artillery, and some Madras sappers, and again reached the rendezvous of the Rangoon river on the 8th.

"Whilst the movement on Martaban was taking place, Commodore Lambert, having with him Lieut.-Colonel Coote, and three companies of the 18th Regiment, was finding work for the *Fox*, *Serpent*, *Tenasserim*, and *Phlegethon* in destroying stockades up the Rangoon river, and thus disembarrassed the approach from the Bassein creek, nearly to the king's wharf at Rangoon, of these river defences. On the 5th, several stockades were thus taken and burnt, without any casualties. These bonfires were so effectual, that General Godwin afterwards couldscarcely find a trace of where the stockades had stood.

"The General, on the 8th of April, had the satisfaction of seeing the Bombay squadron and the Madras division of troops at the rendezvous. He thus found available for operations, the following force, naval and military, which we copy from the lucid abstract of the Rear Admiral's Secretary, Mr. G. P. Martin :—

HER MAJESTY'S SHIPS.

Rattler	130	Men	11 Guns.
Fox	298	„	40 „
Hermes	120	„	6 „
Salamander	135	„	6 „
Serpent	125	„	16 „
A Gun-boat	10	„	1 „
	818	Men	80 Guns.

BOMBAY STEAM SQUADRON.

Feroze	230	Men	7 Guns.
Moozuffer	230	„	7 „
Zenobia	200	„	6 „
Sesostris	135	„	4 „
Medusa	60	„	5 „
Berenice—	97	„	1 „
	952	Men	30 Guns

BENGAL STEAM SQUADRON.

Tenasserim	80	Men	6 Guns.
Pluto	86	„	7 „
Phlegethon	86	„	6 „
Proserpine	86	„	6 „
Enterprise	70	„	2 „
Fire Queen	70	„	2 „
Mahanuddee	22	„	4 „
	500	Men	33 Guns.

TROOPS.

H. M.'s 18th Royal Irish	850	Men.
H. M.'s 51st Regiment	900	„
H. M.'s 80th Regiment	460	„
Five Companies of Artillery	517	„
Bengal 40th N. I. / Madras 35th N. I. / Ditto 9th N. I.	2,800	Men.
Gun Lascars	70	
Two Companies, sappers and miners	170	
	5,767	

ORDNANCE.

8 Inch Howitzers	2	in No.
24 Pr. ditto	6	„
9 Pr. Guns	8	„
	16	Guns.

Making a total of Ships of War	19
Men	8,037
Guns	159

Fourteen transports (7,888 tons) and the King of Ava's ship were the adjuncts to the above force, and carried coal, commissariat ordnance, and engineer stores. One of them, the *Tubal Cain*, of 787 tons, was employed as an hospital ship.

The 9th being passed in making dispositions, on the 10th the fleet advancing up the river, came to anchor below the Hastings' Shoal. On the 11th as the tide served, the vessels crossed the shoal, and were soon engaged in silencing the stockades, and subsequently in storming and burning those on the immediate bank of the river. This important day's work cleared the approaches to Rangoon, and secured the orderly and undisturbed landing of the troops at daybreak of the 12th.

By seven o'clock General Godwin had on shore, and ready to advance, H. M.'s 51st, H. M.'s 18th, the 48th Bengal N. I., and some of his field-pieces—and with this portion of the force he contemplated that morning storming Rangoon. When the column advanced, it did not proceed far before guns opened upon it, and skirmishers showed themselves in the jungle. Here it was discovered that a strong stockade, called in the last war the White House Picquet, lay just in the way of the advance. Four field guns immediately opened upon the work ; whilst a storming party of four companies of H. M.'s 51st advanced, under cover of the jungle, to the assault. The experience of the last war had been lost sight of. The critical moment in attacking a stockade is when you break forth from the jungle, and come upon the open space cleared around it ; once there, the quicker you close upon the work, plant your scaling ladders, and assault the better ; the head of the column, if this be smartly done, suffers little, and the stockade is carried, with a few casualties among the rearmost sections. Hesitation, however, or a halt at the edge of the jungle which you have cleared, entails a certainty of loss, and often a failure. Judging from the despatches, there seems to have been a momentary check, for Major Fraser of the Engineers mounted alone the enemy's defences, and his gallantry "brought around him the storming party."

"It is evident that this unexpected taste of the enemy made the General bethink himself of the remainder of his force and of the possibility of the battering guns being of use in the attack of the main position at the Dragon Pagoda. More destructive than the enemy, the sun had struck down Warren, St., Maur, Foord, Griffith, and Oakes, some of his leading and most valuable officers ; and all were suffering from fatigue and exhaustion ; rest, rations, and reinforcements were necessary before the more serious assault on the Pagoda could be attempted. Bivouacking, therefore, on the ground, the remainder of the 12th, and all the 13th, were passed in landing the battering guns and the other portion of the force, and in making preparations for the advance early on the 14th. Whilst the troops were thus bivouacked for a couple of days, the flotilla was not idle ; the Dragon Pagoda proving to be within reach of the shells of the shipping, a magazine was blown up in the main position of the enemy on the 12th ; and the fire continued at intervals throughout the day and night of the 13th, with precision, and with very formidable effect. Almost the first shell sent into the place on the 12th was said to have burst in the Governor's house, and to have wounded him in the leg ; and not only was a magazine destroyed by the bombardment, but during the nights of the 12th and 13th, the whole of the new town was burnt by the fire from the shipping, There was no cover from this destructive bombardment, and of the 25,000 men whom the enemy was said to have had in his works on the 11th, large numbers fled during the three days that the fleet was pouring its shot and shell into every work and stockade that its far-reaching fire could search. None but the bravest of the enemy remained until the 14th, and these, too, necessarily much dispirited by the desertion of so many of their combatants, the loss and destruction of so many stockades, the conflagration of the town, and the immeasurable superiority of the British artillery afloat."*

"We must not omit to mention that the Armenians and Mahomedans who remained behind when the English resident embarked on the 14th of January, had been fleeced of all their property by the Burmese, and reduced to such a state of destitution and distress, that their surviving it, appears almost miraculous. They now obtained their release, and reported that when the shells began to fall thick and fast in the new town on the 12th, the Viceroy fled to the upper part of the city and took refuge in a hall on the north side of the great pagoda, so terrified that he could scarcely speak. He remained there till the evening of the 13th, when he fled with a large guard, and was soon followed by the Deputy Governor and many other officers, and some of the troops. Only about 10,000 Burmese remained in and near the Great Pagoda under military Chiefs, on the morning of the 14th.

"The troops were all under arms by five in the morning of the 14th in the finest temper for dealing with the enemy. It should be observed that the old town of Rangoon had ceased to exist.† Thirty thousand men

* Calcutta Review, Sept., 1852. pp. 19 to 22.

† The following account given by Lord Ellenborough of the dangers to be apprehended from an attack on Rangoon in his celebrated speech of the 5th of April, (the whole speech will be found in the Bombay Times 5th May), contrasts ludicrously enough with the facility with which the task was actually accomplished. His Lordship describes the new Town of Rangoon, as four miles back from the river, and beyond the reach of our steamers. It was in reality removed a mile and a quarter from the river side in January and February when the Burmese had obviously made up their minds for war, when the governor general was still anxious for

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had been employed for several months by the Governor in breaking it up, and erecting a new town a mile and a half farther in. Not a vestige of Rangoon, as it stood on the 1st of January, was now to be seen, except the houses of some of the priests, and heaps of bricks. The old road to the Pagoda from the river led up to its southern gate, through the new town, and the enemy expecting that our troops must necessarily pursue this route, had made every preparation to receive them, having armed the defences with nearly a hundred pieces of cannon. To have attempted to storm the place from this point, would have cost half the force. The General therefore turned the enemy's position, passed the new and stockaded town, and planted his force opposite the eastern side of the Great Pagoda. There Major Turton placed his heavy guns in battery, but a heavy fire of guns and wall pieces was kept up from the great Pagoda and the town, from which the troops suffered severely; the enemy's skirmishers also began to close on the crowded mass of our troops, and it required 500 men to keep down their fire. At eleven o'clock in the morning, Captain Latter stated to the General that from what he could perceive of the East entrance of the Pagoda on which our men were playing, the approach was clear, and that he was prepared to lead the way. As our troops were dropping fast where they stood, from the incessant fire of the enemy, the General determined on an immediate assault. The storming party was formed of the wing of H. M. 80th under Major Lockhart, two companies of the Royal Irish under Lieut. Hewett, and two companies of the 40th Native Infantry under Lieut. White, the whole commanded by Lieut. Col. Coote of the 18th Royal Irish, under Captain Latter's leading. By a strange oversigh the conduct of this officer, which saved so many lives, and shortened the conflict by a whole hour has not received the proper meed of praise in the General's despatches. The distance to the East entrance of the Pagoda was about 800 yards, which the troops crossed in the most steady manner, under a heavy fire from the walls, which were crowded with the enemy. When the troops reached the gate, which was soon pushed open the scaling ladders were in the rear,—the sappers and miners being altogether exhausted by the heat—but a long flight of steps was discovered, and a tremendous rush was made to the upper terrace, from which a fearful shower of jingal balls and bullets was poured down on the advancing party. Here the brave Lieut. Doran, the Adjutant of the 18th Royal Irish was shot in seven places. Col. Coote was also wounded, but soon after, 'a deafening cheer told that the Pagoda no longer belonged to the Burmese.' The troops of the enemy rushed out, some at the west gate towards Kemmendine, some towards the river, and only twelve of them are said to have been killed in the capture."*

On the 29th April the steamer *Muhanuddy* proceeded to Seusendam for the purpose of reconnoitring and of affording assistance to those desirous of crossing over to Rangoon. Accounts were every-where brought them of the barbarities of the Governor of Rangoon, who had until now been lurking in the neighbourhood. British subjects and Mahomedans had been seized and butchered by him whenever they were met in with; and the numbers of dead bodies strewed around in all directions afforded proof too unquestionable of the truth of the reports. The surviving inhabitants, fearing that they had only escaped the hands of their own countrymen to fall victims to those of the invaders, fled in all directions on the approach of the steamer, when considerable parties of them fortunately were overtaken and quieted by the assurance of the friendliness of our purposes towards them. They immediately on this began to emerge from the jungles, and next day were seen crossing the river in multitudes in canoes. The commander of the *Mahanuddy* having meanwhile discovered that the Governor had just escaped, pushed up the river for about five miles, when the fugitive was sighted making his escape on an elephant—unfortunately already out of reach. On her return to Rangoon the *Mahanuddy* was ordered to proceed to Prome in company with the steamer *Sesostris* and a party of marines from H. M. Brig *Serpent*. On the way up he overtook the state yacht of the Governor, which, together with her escort of boats and a considerable amount of property, were captured. The *Mahanuddy* unfortunately grounded on a bank and sustained such injury that the *Phlegethon* steamer with a party of seamen from H. M. S. *Fox* required to be sent to her assistance. She was got off, but so severely damaged as to require to go into dock, and a temporary dock required to be constructed for her service. To make bad worse, she was on reaching Rangoon run into by the transport *Bengal*, which got no fewer than four times adrift in the course of as many several days, doing mischief wherever she went; she knocked over her stores, funnel and steampipe, damaged her paddle-box, and carried away her bowsprit and figure-head. On the other hand, again, we were fortunate in falling in with the engines, boilers, and appurtenances preparing for the use of a steamer for the King of Burmah which assisted in the restoration of another that had suffered on her way to his capital. A rumour now gained currency that an army of 20,000 infantry and 500 cavalry was approaching by the river, with a subsidiary force of 10,000 besides, under the personal command of the Governor of Rangoon; and on the 7th May accordingly the steamers *Tenasserim*, *Enterprize*, *Pluto* and *Medusa*, with a party of marines from the *Fox*, two companies 18th Royal Irish, and two from the 25th M. N. I., the whole under Colonel Apthorp, were dispatched in quest of the advancing force or with the view of inflicting any other variety of injury upon the enemy that might be found expedient. It was clear from the nature of the force, that due account was taken of the exaggeration of flying rumours in reference to the numbers of the enemy. They proceeded about forty miles up the river, which was all carefully surveyed and mapped,—disembarking about forty men on the 8th opposite a place called Mounbee, seven miles inland, for which they proceeded. From the difficulties of the way, it was half-past nine before they reached their destination, and when within a mile of this they saw the Governor decamping with all convenient speed on a couple of elephants, a multitude of carts following in the rear: the former escaped—the latter were captured, but beside some household goods they contained little of value. Three gold umbrellas were found in the Governor's house, and the troops after a day's exposure to the burning sun returned next day by the steamers to Rangoon. The steamers are now kept plying constantly betwixt Rangoon, Maulmain, Amherst and Kyouk Phyoo, with sick, reliefs, or stores for the commissariat, or for building purposes. On the 10th the *Berenice* and *Zenobia* reached the first-named of these places with the 67th N. I. on board, of whom 200 had been left sick at Kyouk Phyoo. On the 11th, 12th, and 13th, considerable falls of rain were experienced, the commencement, as was supposed, of the wet season. They cooled and refreshed the air, and the sickness which had just before began to become formidable—as many as 700 being at one time in hospital— began to abate. H. M. 51st had lost 30 men from cholera within the first fortnight after landing—they had been much the severest sufferers of any corps in the field. On the 26th, the first of our captures, Martaban, which fell into our hands on the 5th April, was attacked by the Burmese. The enemy was from 1000 to 1200 strong: they were received and gallantly beaten back by the 40th Madras N. I. Our casualties amounted to one sepoy killed and thirteen wounded: the loss of the enemy must have been severe, as they were for some time exposed within point blank distance to our fire. This is the second attempt that has been made by the Burmese to recover the town. The most heart-rending accounts having been received of the cruelties practised by the Burmese troops on the people of Pegu, believed friendly to our interests, General Godwin determined to dispatch a small force to drive the ruffians from the town, which was to be left hereafter in the hands of the inhabitants, as our force was not considered strong enough to spare men for a frontier garrison, as Bassein or Martaban might any day draw for reinforcements on Rangoon. On the 3rd June 100 men of H. M. 80th, 100 of the 67th B. N. I., and 30 sappers and miners—230 in all—under Major Cotton of the 67th, were embarked on board the steamer *Phlegethon*, and proceeded up the river. The party was intended to have been double this strength, but the native boats proposed to have been employed proved unsuitable, and its strength was reduced,—the saving of time being matter of the first importance. At 7 P. M. the expedition reached the mouth of the creek, opening on the town. At 2 o'clock next morning (4th June) the troops left the steamer on board the men-of-war and other boats, ready to start with the turn of the tide. After a hard pull of three hours some firing was heard on the west bank of the river. The troops were immediately landed, and skirmishing commenced. Captain Tarlton, of the *Fox*, landed with his seamen, and drove the Burmese before them, when the enemy got into their rear and plundered the boats—the timeous return of the crew prevented any serious damage. At 3 P. M. the boats crossed over to the right bank of the river, nearly op-

peace. Doubtless they thought a mile and a quarter a safe distance. The 68 pounders of the steamers throw shot and shell with the most perfect precision and destructive effect to a distance of a couple of miles. We might have burned Rangoon to the ground without quitting our ships, but for the humanity of the Governor General, desiring to avoid punishing the innocent for the crimes of the guilty in the late war. But there are other circumstances very disadvantageous to us at present, as compared with the former occasion. Rangoon was then attacked by surprise, and not more than 17,000 Burmese were then in Arracan. Rangoon was attacked by 10,000 men, and was captured without loss. We then proceeded to fortify our position and to occupy the great Pagoda, which at once protected and was the key to it What is the case now? By our operations, untoward as they are, we have indicated the point of our attack. We have had a collision with the Burmese on that point, and, without finding any fault with the officers in command, we have twice most unfortunately retired, after a collision, from the conflict. Now the mere circumstance of our retiring under such circumstances must give encouragement to the Burmese. The town of Rangoon, which we occupied before, is now destroyed, and another town, four miles from the river, is built beyond the reach of our steamers, and the whole of the Pagoda to which I have before alluded, with terraces of brick each rising 15 feet above the other, now rises to a height of 200 feet above the level of the river, and commands all the ground in the neighbourhood, —a position which is now fortified and stockaded in every direction, and defended by 100 guns. It is impossible not to expect that great loss will be incurred in taking it; and it is to be attacked, not by 10,000 men, as formerly, but by only 7,000.

* *Friend of India*, Sept 29.

posite the great pagoda, in which the enemy were established. The Burmese now moved boldy down upon us, with the view of attacking us. Major Cotton very prudently restrained the ardour of the men, and forbade any return of their fire till the enemy were close upon him. When the fitting moment arrived, the Europeans and Natives were at once let slip, and drove the Burmese back in an instant, chasing them into and through the pagoda. No resistance whatever was offered, and their last man had escaped before we had well entered. A considerable quantity of arms and grain were captured. The grain was made over to the citizens, who complained that their families were starving in the jungles hard by, and a supply of arms and ammunition was placed at their disposal. On the 5th the whole force reembarked and returned to Rangoon. On the way downwards the *Phlegethon* struck on a bank and broke her back. At the capture of Pegu, expected at home to be so dangerous and so difficult, we had one seamen killed and two wounded—this was the sum of our casualties.

The reader may remember that the tract of territory extending from Chittagong along the north-eastern shore of the Bay of Bengal, and constituting the British province of Arracan, is separated from the Tenasserim Provinces, also a British possession, by the Delta of the Irrawaddy—a vast alluvial plain reticulated by the mouths of the river. On one of the southernmost of these is Rangoon : still more near to the Tenasserim Provinces is the town of Martaban : both taken possession of at the commencement of the campaign. By the beginning of May rumours began to gain currency that the Burmese were throwing a strong force into Bassein—a considerable town, formerly a Portuguese possesion, on the north western side of the Delta, situated on one of the branches of the Irrawddly, which debouches at Cape Negrais : Bassein itself is sixty miles up to the river, but in the near neighbourhood of our Arracan frontier, which was, it is said, intended to be attacked while our troops were up the Irrawaddy. The Governor-General having made known his views to General Godwin on these points, it was resolved to remove all grounds of apprehension on the score of Bassein by capturing it and entrusing it to a garrison of British troops. "The extent of the force selected by General Godwin for this purpose, is strongly indicative of that almost reckless confidence which Indian commanders are apt to feel when about to attack Asiatic troops. It consisted only of 400 men of H. M.'s 51st, 300 of the 9th M. N. I.. 67 Madras Sappers and Miners, and some gunners belonging to the Madras artillery, the whole under the immediate command of Major Errington of H. M.'s 51st. The fleet consisted of the *Sesostris*, the *Moozuffer*, the *Tenasserim*, and the little steamer *Pluto*, all under the command of Commodore Lambert, who appears to consider his proper place to be wherever the shot is flying thickest. The armament arrived at the mouth of the Bassein river on the evening of the 18th, after intercepting a boat filled with Burmese, who were on their way to warn the Governor of Bassein of the intended visit. The men when questioned as to their object, are said to have replied, with the sulky serenity peculiar to Orientals, that it did not matter, as the Governor was fully prepared to blow us out of the water. By four o'clock in the afternoon of the 19th May, the steamers were ranged opposite the fortifications of Bassein, having accomplished a voyage of sixty miles. without a pilot, up an unknown river, lined with stockades, without an accident, and without a shot having been fired. The Governor General in his notification thanking General Godwin and his force for their achievements, alludes to this circumstance as heightening in no small degree the difficulty, and therefore the credit, of the exploit. The chief defences of the place consisted of a great 'golden pagoda,' and a mud fort, run up in great haste, but constructed with an attention to scientific principles which appears to have astonished General Godwin, and which affords no small confirmation of the report that a European was seen at the head of the enemy. The works were defended by about 7000 men, 5000 of whom had been dispatched from Ava with a new Governor of Bassein at their head, and two thousand impressed into the service from the surrounding country. So perfect was the order in which the fleet arrived, and so complete the paralysis of the enemy, that the General thought himself justified in landing his troops without employing his artillery at all. This disembarkation was effected without opposition, and Captain Latter, with a Serjeant and a few men moved forward to the gates of the Pagoda. After a short parley, a brick bat was thrown at his head, which fortunately knocked him down, and the place where he had been standing was instantly swept with musketry, which killed the serjeant and wounded two of the men. Major Errington instantly led his soldiers to the attack, and the Pagoda was carried, the 51st behaving with a gallantry which has called down the warm commendations of the General, and amply redeemed their unexpected pause before the White House Stockade and Rangoon. The Mud Fort on the left was next attacked by Major Errington, aided on this occasion by the 9th M. N. I., who behaved most gallantly. The Burmese, who had collected their best men at this point, made a desperate resistance, the gunners being bayonetted where they stood, but the place was quickly carried, with a loss of 800 men to the enemy, and several officers and men wounded on the side of the British. The Burmese immediately evacuated the town, and thus fell Bassein, once the centre of the Portuguese power in Eastern India, and ceclared by Sir A. Campbell to be the key of the Burmese empire. A garrison of about five hundred men were left in possession of the town, and the armament returned to Rangoon.* Early in July arrangements were made for an expedition against Burmah, and so soon as the steamer *Phlegethon* joined the other vessels, which had, some time before, gone up the Irrawaddy, the whole under Commander Tarleton, of H. M.'s *Frigate Fox*, steamed on, and at Kannay Gewn, a small battery opened upon them—the steamers stopped and returned the fire, but finding, after half an hour's work, that our shot seemed to make no impression, and that their fire did not relax, they proceeded on, having had one officer (Lieut. Elliot), and one private, of the Marines, wounded. On the following day, the fleet came in sight of A-kouk-toung, a strong position on the right bank of the river, held by a force said to have been originally 40,000 men, under a son of Bandoola, our great opponent in the last war, with 35 guns; but which, at the time of the arrival of the steamers, had, from desertions and other causes, dwindled down to 2,000 men. A-kouk-toung is situated at a bend of the river, about 400 feet high, the encampment extended fully two miles along the brow of the hill, which commands a passage of 400 or 500 yards wide. To have forced their way past this strong position, the steamers would have found a difficult undertaking ; from its height, our guns could not have been sufficiently elevated, while, from the strength of the current, the vessels would have been, for a couple of hours, exposed to the fire of 35 pieces of ordnance. Fortunately, just as they were entering the passage, a native came off, and offered to shew a small creek through which they could pass, which offer was gladly accepted, and the steamers entered the river again far to the north of and well clear of A-kouk-toung. The following morning they were off Prome ! and not an armed man to be seen. Information soon came off that all the troops had gone to A-kouk-toung, never dreaming that we could give them the slip as had been done. Offers were readily made to shew where the guns were; accordingly, a party was landed, who quietly and unmolestedly took possession of 23, consisting of 42, 32, 24 and 12-pounders. The 20 iron guns were destroyed and thrown into the river, and the 3 brass ones sent down to Rangoon. A couple of the steamers were ordered to proceed a short distance up the river, in the hope of overtaking a steamer belonging to the King of Ava, which was said to be in the neighbourhood; but they returned without seeing or hearing anything of her. The following morning, the whole commenced their return, and as they approached A-kouk-toung, considerable anxiety was felt to see if the enemy had moved over to line the creek, but no such attempt had been made. The banks would have afforded excellent cover for musketry, and a couple of field pieces would have done great execution; the creek was very narrow, and a boat or two, sunk in the middle, would have formed an effectual barrier to the progress of the steamers. The enemy evidently found out their mistake when too late, for, after passing through the creek, the steamers came across a number of war boats, with stores and full of men, moving over, no doubt, with the intention of returning to Prome for its defence, but they were a day after the fair : unfortunately, no gun could be brought to bear on them, and they all landed, and made off as quickly as they could. Shortly after this affair, the steamers came upon some more boats, which had been left unprotected, containing guns, powder and stores; eight field pieces were taken, with a standard, some gilt umbrellas and a few small articles. Hearing that all the troops had gone from A-kouk-toung back to Prome, the steamers returned to the former place and got possession of all the guns, the exact number, being 21, made a total of 52 captured. Two of the steamers were left to watch the passage, and to prevent the enemy from fortifying the creek: one went to Bassein, and the fourth returned to Rangoon. Thus ended the expedition to Prome. Whatever may be the other benefits derivable therefrom, we have, at any rate, drawn 15 of the enemy's teeth, and the practicability of our proceeding up the river at once has been made manifest. A small force of 1,000 European and 2,000 Native Infantry, with a light field battery, four 8 inch howitzers, and half a dozen mortars, would hold Prome against all comers, and the steamers would be employed, till the season for marching from thence, in bringing up, by degrees, stores of all kinds, and the rest of the troops as they are relieved here by reinforcement, from Bengal and Madras.*

The Governor-General, desirous of seeing with his own eyes how matters were progressing, or more correctly speaking perhaps of ascertaining why they were standing still, left Calcutta on the 21st July and returned on the 6th Aug.

General Godwin now intimated that nothing more could be attempted with the 8,000 men at his disposal, and made a requisition for 12,000 men, which, although received with astonishment, was instantly conceded by the Governor General. The order of Brigading of the Army of Ava, Arracan, and the Tenasserim Provinces, was published early in September. H. M. 18th and the 40th and 67th B. N I. are under Brigadier Reignolds ; H. M. 80th, the 10th N. I., and the 4th Seikh locals, under Brigadier Dickinson; the 1st Bengal Europeans, the 37th N. I., and the Regiment of Loodhiana, under Brigadier Huish, Sir John Cheap is to command the Bengal division. Brigadier Foord, Madras army, the artillery. The Madras division is commanded by Brigadier General Steele. The infantry brigades are—H. M. 51st L. I., the 9th and 35th N. I., under Brigadier Elliot; the 1st fusiliers, the 5th and 19th N I., under Brigadier Malcolm McNeill. The whole comprising a

* *Friend of India.*

* *Calcutta Englishman.*

force of five regiments of Europeans, or close on 5000 men, and ten of native infantry, mustering probably 10,000, with sappers and artillery say 1000, or in all 16,000 men,—with a highly effective marine force disposable for fighting purposes of no fewer than 3000,—or probably 20,000 in all. The magnificent steam flotilla came in the place of a somewhat short supply of artillery—one troop of horse and three companies of foot: the nature of the country precluded the use of cavalry. With the Irrawaddy in flood, 4000 or 5000 of these could be moved by steam from fifty to eighty miles a day with all their baggage and supplies, with a magnificent reserve of 12,000 occupying every post of strength or importance in the rear. The 1st Division of the Army of Burmah, consisting of the 18th Royal Irish, H M.'s 80th, and the 30th M. N. I., a Field Battery with two eight inch Howitzers, and the remainder of the Sappers and Miners, left Rangoon for Prome betwixt the 18th and 22nd of September, and that on the 24th General Godwin with a company of the 4th Battalion of Artillery followed them in the steamer *Proserpine*. They ascended the river without interruption till the morning of the 9th October, when they approached Prome. The defences of the Burmese consisted of a long stockade on the edge of the hills on the right bank, a breast-work of masonry on the point, and guns planted on every position of advantage on both sides of the river. So soon as the Squadron came within range they were fired on from all the points by the enemy: this was returned by the *Phlegethon* and *Mahanuddy*, and by the rest of the squadron as they came within range. In two hours the fire of the enemy was completely silenced. As a sharp discharge of musketry was still kept up from behind the numerous pagodas which lay on the bank of the river and the irergular portions of the ground where marksmen could be concealed, the steamers came to anchor, and commenced about noon throwing shells, which speedily cleared the neighbourhood. As the heat of the day diminished, preparations were made for landing. At 5 P. M., a wing of H. M.'s 80th landed from the *Enterprise*, they experienced scarcely any opposition. On touching the shore they threw out skirmishers and pushed rapidly up the hill, dislodging the enemy as they advanced. The golden pagoda in front of them was defended by 500 men : a sharp but short struggle here ensued: the enemy after receiving two or three heavy volleys, broke and fled in all directions. At so late an hour it was not deemed expedient to attack the town. In the course of the night the troops, in all amounting to about 3000 men, of whom 500 were seamen, were landed: next morning they marched almost without opposition into Prome, which had been abandoned by the Burmese. The casualties in the Navy are,—David Reid A. B., H. M. S. *Fox* ; David Evans, A. B., H. M. S. *Winchestsr*, and two natives of India on the board H. C. S. V. *Mahanudy* wounded. In the military arm one Serjeant H. M.'s 80th Foot killed ; one Soldier of the Engineers and one of the 80th Foot severely wounded ; five Soldiers of the 80th Foot and one of the 35th M. N. I. wounded slightly. General Godwin had returned to Rangoon on the 15th, leaving Prome in charge of Sir John Cheape. Admiral Austen died of cholera about 4 P. M. on the 8th : his remains were conveyed on board the *Ratller* to Trincomallee, where his family are. He was a great favorite with the fleet. He was in the 74th year of his age, and was believed to be under orders for China immediately. Two detachments of the 40th B. N. I. had reached Prome—A sharp encounter had taken place at a village called Henzadah, close by the river, where 3000 Burmese were said to have assembled. A fleet of Commissariat boats had anchored opposite to it, when 120 men landed and drove the enemy before them with the loss of 30 or 40 killed or wounded ;—our casualties amounted to one man slightly wounded, we had none killed. On the party reaching Prome, a detachment of the 51st and two companies of the 40th, with three small guns, were sent to occupy Henzadah and save the risk of further annoyance. Detachments of our troops are stationed at Dalla, Puzendown, and Kemendine—villages in the neighbourhood of Rangoon—with the view of protecting the villagers from the ill-usage of their countrymen—they had before begun to retire into the jungles for safety, they are now returning and residing comfortably under the security of a sepoy guard! The chief part of the 4th regiment and a detachment of Ramnuggur irreg. cavalry arrived in safety at Rangoon on the 13th, one horse had broke his leg, and two ponies had died on the passage, no other casualty of any description had occurred to man or beast on their way.

Martaban, Rangoon and Bassein having now been five months in our hands, it was determined on Prome being recaptured, that we should also recapture and occupy Pegue. The Pegue force were embarked on board the steamers *Bentinck*, *Nerbudda*, *Damoodah*, and *Mahanuddy*, with a barge, a pinnace, two cutters and a paddle box boat from the Royal Navy. They left on the morning of the 18th November, and reached Pegu on the night of the 20th. It was found that since our abandonment of the place in May strong defences have been erected around it by the enemy, who seemed on this occasion resovled to wait, at all events till we got within sight of them. The *Bentinck* took the lead, and was more fortunate than the rest, having reached on Friday evening within two miles of the position proposed to be taken up by her. The other vessels remained for the night at stations lower down. The winding nature of the river and the decreasing depth and width of the channel rendered further ascent troublesome and tedious. By the evening of Saturday the 20th the *Bentinck* attained her station about 400 yards below the ruins of old Pegu, the other steamers were somewhat lower down. The troops landed on the night of the 20th, commenced operations at daybreak on the 21st, and after a sharp fire from the enemy carried the stockade at the point of the bayonet. The enemy gave one heavy volley, but the moment we got within their defences they fled in all directions. They appear to have expected that we should have attacked them at the further corner of the stockade, and this they had very strongly fortified. The 5th M. N. I. were ordered to approach in this direction to distract the attention of the enemy by their fire, while the Europeans were pushing rapidly along the face of the work, partially sheltered from observation by low grass and shrubs, with the view of turning the position, in which they completely succeeded. The ditch was found impassable, the men sinking to the waist in the soft wet mud with which it was filled. So soon as the enemy had taken to their heels they managed to escape on ponies and elephants apparently provided on purpose. The idea of loading their pieces a second time seems never once to have occured to them. To them the line of the poet most emphatically applies,—

> Their bravest thoughts a weary swither
> To stand or run.

Our casualties were heavier than they have hitherto been since the capture of Rangoon in April. Five were killed, and thirty-four wounded, three of the latter of whom being officers. The enemy are computed at five thousand, their casualties are not mentioned. A garrison of two hundred of the Madras Fusiliers, with two hundred of the 5th M. N. I., two twenty-four pounders, a detail of artillery, and forty sappers was left in charge of the town, the rest of the force with all the steamers returned to Rangoon, where they arrived on the 23d. On the 26th the *Bentinck* and *Damoodah* started from Rangoon for Prome, the *Nerbudda* and the *Mahanuddy* on the 27th ; the force on board consisted of a hundred men of the 51st N. I., Reid's battery with thirty-four horses, the Ramnuggur Irregular Horse, with a hundred and seventy-five men of the 40th N. I. and Commissariat. On the 22nd an unfortunate affair had happened at Akotong, a little way down the river from Prome and on the opposite side. An eminence some three hundred feet high previously occupied by the enemy had occasionelly given annoyance to our troeps moving up and down the river. We captured it, but did not deem it expedient to occupy it permanently. The *Enterprize* steamer was anchored near it, and a party of the 40th N. I. desired to visit it every morning from on board. On the morning of the 19th, Captain Gardner determined to land on the other hill, and he resolved to attempt its ascent from the village of Tomboo just above. There are two white pagodas on the slope of the hill surrounded by thick jungle. The place selected for landing is a plain extending from the jungle to the river. As soon as the troops approached the jungle, a jingal was fired from the summit of the hill as a signal evidently, as the troops were not within range of it. The detachment soon after entered the jungle alluded to, through which a pathway passes close to the white pagodas on the ridge of the hill; this road is so narrow as not to admit two abreast, is very precipitous in most places, and is skirted by thick brushwood. The men did not advance far before the Burmese opened fire on them from this jungle in which they were lying in ambuscade, and were informed of the approach through its own coolness and courage sustained but little injury. Such is the conclusion of the stirring events of the year in Burmah, so far as tidings have up to this date reached us, and we shall now proceed shortly to notice the other topics which fall within the scope of the present review in comparison to those already enumerated, few and unimportant.

Our extreme Northwest Frontier has continued throughout the year to be disturbed, as highland borders are always apt to be, by forays of the hillmen. On the 11th January, a force of about 2500 men, consisting of the 1st Troop 1st Brigade Horse Artillery, under Capt. Baldwin; Head Quarters and 600 men of H. M. 32nd Regt. ; a Wing of the 29th Regiment N. I. ; the whole of the 66th Regiment N. I. ; (Goorkas) under command of Lieut.-Col. Troup; the 15th Irregular Cavalry (Fisher's,) and a Company of Sappers and Miners, left Peshawur under Sir Colin Campbell for the Eusufzie country. They returned to Peshawur on the 27th ult., having apparently reduced the enemy to subjection and compelled him to promise payment of a fine and tribute. On the morning of the 31st March the 5th troop of the 7th Bengal cavalry were ordered out, under command of Lieutenant Tottenham, to protect some villages in the neighbourhood of Peshawur which the Momunds were supposed to be plundering, and from which firing had been heard.

The enemy on coming within sight found their retreat cut off, and they fired a volley into the cavalry party. Lieutenant Tottenham gave the order to charge, and himself dashed forward, when he found that only four of his troopers would follow him—the rest refused to advance, and the Momunds made their escape and returned to their mountains in safety. Some Afreedies having about the 6th April made an attack on a village about sixteen miles from Peshawur were so warmly received and so roughly handled by the villagers that they were compelled to retreat, leaving four of their people dead and two prisoners : three of the villagers were killed and nine wounded : the head man of the village has been handsomely rewarded. On the 11th, the Momunds came down in force to ravage the low country : they attacked a fort some distance from Peshawur, and endeavored to draw out the

garrison, in hopes of either overpowering them on the plain or getting into their rear and seizing the fort when stripped of its defenders. Their policy was seen through, and the officer in charge kept within while he dispatched an express to bring up reinforcements : in less than an hour a party of irregular horse were in hot pursuit, but the enemy contrived to escape. It now became known that a force of 5000 horse and foot had descended from the hills and were preparing to sweep the country all around. Sir Colin Campbell immediately took the field at the head of the 15th irregular cavalry and a couple of guns. The village of Shubkudr was first threatened by the enemy. As our force advanced the enemy retired and were followed to the foot of the hills, and when we returned they followed us, keeping at a respectable distance, our guns opening out on them so often as they came within reach. The skirmishing continued from 4 P. M. till dark, the artillery having fired no fewer than seventy-six rounds. Some thirty or forty of the enemy were killed On our taking up our quarters for the night within the village, they set fire to a hedge and burnt some houses beyond the suburbs, when they were dispersed by a cannou shot. Six hundred of H. M.'s 53rd foot, mounted on elephants, next day proceeded to the scene of action ; a wing of the 33rd N. I., some companies of the 29th, with Major Waller's battery, were all ordered out, and it was expected that next accounts would tell us of the final dispersion of the enemy for the present. Sir Colin Campbell had hardly returned from Shubkudr to Peshawur on the 18th April, when another expedition was ordered to be in readiness to take the field in the direction of the Swat river, a force, consisting of Baldwin's Troop of Horse Artillery, a detail of Foot Artillery with two heavy Howitzers, 600 rank and file of H. M.'s 32nd Regt., 600 rank and file of the 66th Ghoorkas, and the 2nd Irregular Cavalry, was ordered to march to Nowshera on the morning of the 7th instant.

A force consisting of Baldwin's Troop of Horse Artillery, a detail of Foot Artillery with two heavy howitzers, 600 rank and file of H. M.'s 32nd Regt., 600 rank and file of the 66th Ghoorkas, and the 2nd Irregular Cavalry, were under orders to march to Nowshera on the morning of the 7th April. This was in addition to the troops already in the field: they were to be provided with pontoons to enable them to cross the rivers if necessary, or lesser streams swollen by the melting of the snows. Various forts had been attacked or captured in the Hazara country : operations were still in progress, and it was hoped that they would in a week or two have closed auspiciously.

Sir Colin Campbell's force, consisting of nearly 4000 men with ten guns, has had some rather severe fighting in the Eusufzaie districts in May, and the gallant General narrowly escaped being killed or wounded on the 18th. Major Brown, commanding the 66th N. I., died on the 12th from sunstroke. Several forts and villages had been blown up and destroyed, and the crops in the fields and corn in store burned to ashes.

With these detached notices, scarcely capable of being worked into a narrative, we close the review of the troubles on the N. W. frontier. With these slight and not unlooked for exceptions the Punjaub seems to have enjoyed a twelvemonth of uninterrupted prosperity and peace under a government wisely intent on devoting itself to the cause of publicim provement. In Scinde the chief event of the year has been the deposition of Ali Moorad from his princedom, government having discovered the frauds and falsehoods by which he swindled us and his brothers out of territory believed to have been his own, stripped him of his ill-gotten honors and estates and reduced him to the rank of a simple chief. An attempt wisely made by the resident to establish public fairs in Scinde has not as yet met with the success it deserved. Though considerable supplies were sent from all parts of Affghanistan and Beeloochistan to Kurrachee, few or no purchasers appeared on the spot, and very little business was transacted. It turned out that most of the goods could be obtained cheaper in the Bombay bazaar than at the fair, and that the prices offered for commodities sent up would not cover the cost of transport. After the Burmese war the great Indian event of the year is the commencement of the investigations on Indian affairs preparatory to the introduction of a bill in succession to that which expires in April 1854. On the 19th of April Committees of both houses were appointed to investigate the matter, but it had been intimated a twelvemonth before hand by Sir John Hobhouse, and the intimation seemed to meet with the concurrence of all parties, that no material alteration would take place in the act of 1834, and the commitee seem to have entered on their work as little more than a matter of form. Their labours were brought to a premature termination by the dissolution of Parliament in May ; and though they recommended a continuance of inquiry they considered themselves warranted in expressing themselves favorably towards the continuance of matters as they stood. Their sittings extended over thirty days in all, and twenty five witnesses had been examined before them. Two of these had been Governors General and three had been local Governors ; eight had been members of council and three had been secretaries to Government. Two were directors and two were high officials in the India House, the remainder consisted of a General, two Colonels and a Captain, these last being examined on the subject of patronage alone. It would seen incredible were it not true that interests so stupendous should be treated in a manner so contemptible and that the affairs of India should stand in less estimation in the eyes of the people of England than those of a rotten borough. The country thus dealt with extends from the 7th to the 32nd parallel, from the 67th to the 90th meridian. Its boundary line is 11,260 miles in length or half the circumference of the globe. It comprises an area of 1,309,200 square miles, ten times that of France, of which 800,758 belong to England, 508,442 to native subsidiaries or allies. It extends from the sea level to an altitude of 27,000 feet, and its climate varies from that of the torrid zone to that of the arctic regions—where the huge Himalayas rise far within the line of perpetual snow. On its western border are regions where rain hardly ever falls, where the houses are of unburnt bricks, and a shower once in five years is a rarity. On its eastern border under the same parallel and at a similar distance from the sea the average fall is fifty-three feet, during the three summer months, as much is often measured in forty eight hours as suffices England for a year. It seems to be forgotten at home that in governing India, England makes herself responsible for the welfare of a country, which contains a hundred and fifty millions of people, yields a revenue of thirty millions sterling a year, maintains an army of three hundred thousand men, of whom fifty thousand are Europeans, at a charge of close on twelve millions a year, and affords appointments as covenanted servants or commissioned Officers to ten thousand English gentlemen who receive incomes from the age of eighteen to the end of their days, averaging in one case a thousand and in the other four hundred pounds a year. The commerce of India with England is worth above thirty millions sterling. She draws 7½ millions of imports from, and sends nearly a similar amount of exports to, England—12,000 square rigged vessels reach and quit her three principal shipping ports annually, bringing or bearing with them above 12 millions of tons of merchandize, and receiving above 12 millions sterling annually of Freight, with nearly 100,000 County Craft of a burthen of about 50 millions of tons. The charges of the home department of the Government exceed a hundred and fifty thousand a year. The salaries of the Governors, Councillors, and Secretaries in India amounting to about as much more.

The natives have for the first time bestirred themselves in memorializing on these matters in a way that does them honor, while the Europeans residents in the East have exhibited an apathy and indifference to the great questions on which they are so deeply concerned which might justly be deemed disgraceful to natives. We could have desired to have continued our review, but the space it has already occupied exceeds the limits usually assigned to any newspaper disqusition, and it runs the risk even already of having drawn more largely on the time and patience of our readers than we are warranted to draw.

WEEKLY EPITOME OF NEWS.

FRIDAY.—JANUARY 7.

—— The Society of Arts have resolved that the Exhibition of the Products and Manufactures of India, shall be held at Dublin this year in connection with the great International Exhibition. With reference to this, the *Telegraph and Courier* has the following remarks :

" That India will retain as prominent a place in the Dublin Exhibition of 1853, as she did in the London one of 1852, cannot be doubted. Everything Oriental is invested in the eyes of Europeans, at home, with an ideal of grandeur and magnificence. Shawls, furs, carpets, spices,

Barbaric pearl and gold,

seen in those exhibitions are looked upon as merely the emblems of Eastern pomp and splendour, the realities are such as are depicted in Lalla Rookh and the Arabian nights. The fabrics exhibited are deemed to be specimens of the general skill of the natives of the East, and by many they serve as a criterion of the social condition of the people. The mass of ignorance still pervading all classes of the British Nation with regard to India, is truly astonishing. It seems as if they were loathe to part with the " illusions of youth " and that like Wordsworth and his " Yarrow revisited" they still wish to retain the idea of a terrestrial paradise. Even in Parliament, where none are supposed to sit but men who know and have studied every thing, we find an alarming amount of ignorance embodied in such phrases as the " terrible charge of the Doolies" and " connecting Bombay with Poona, and the interior by means of Steam Navigation." While such a state of things exists, the people of this country have little to expect from the national sympathy of Great Britain, and so long as the government of India parade the rich and rare trophies which the chances of war have placed in their hands, the real state of India is not likely to be ascertained. The Bombay Native Association ought to send over in glass cases a few ryots and coolies as specimens of Indian manhood. A few huts would also furnish an agreeable contrast to the furs and shawls The oriental magnificence of their furniture would astonish people at home, who have an idea that natives recline during the greater part of the day on soft Ottomans, inhaling the delicious fragrance of the hooka, bathe occasionally in iced attar of roses, and go to sleep on a couch of tiger skins and Cashmere shawls. The idea is poetic, but it is not true, and the minds of the English community once disabused of this illusion, the social condition of the Indian people

would excite both interest and commiseration."

—— The subjoined is from the same :—

"It may be of interest to the well-wishers of our local Railway undertaking to learn, that after the date of the departure of the last Mail from London, an expectation was entertained in well-informed circles, that additional capital, to the amount of two millions sterling, would very shortly be raised by the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, under a 4½ per cent. guarantee from the Court of Directors. This Capital would be devoted to the extension of the Railway across the Ghauts, into the interior of the country. We presume *both* in the Poona and Candeish directions. The expected increase of capital had produced its influence on the share list, some sales having been effected as high as £3. 5s. premium, while the last quotations were £2. 17s. 6d. to £3 premium."

—— The *Lahore Chronicle* says :

"It affords us much pleasure to observe that Major A. Cunnigham has been transferred to the Punjab, and we trust that his energies as a Numismatol gist of the first grade in India, and his earliest leisure, will be devoted to the elucidation of the Alexandrian history of Mooltan and its vicinity, where there are many relics of the days when the Greeks invaded the Punjab."

—— The following is an extract from the same :—

"The Meeting of the Agri-Horticultural of the Punjab, held yesterday, and of which a report will appear on Saturday, suggested one of those singular scenes which occasionally present themselves in the kalaisdoscopic turns of the history of a nation; the distinguished administrators of a new province, the brave men who aided in conquering a kingdom, and the leaders who opposed them, sitting in friendly conclave to take into consideration the various measures proposed for the amelioration of the country, amidst once royal gardens within view of the Palace of Maharaja Runjeet Sing, of the cenotaph erecting to his memory, and of the tomb of the Mogul Monarch, whose race the British have supplanted in the Empire of India ; the scene was as pleasing as it was singular.

Mean Meer is progressing. The Barracks of the 96th Regiment are, as a whole, verging towards completion ; the drainage of the contonments appears to have been judiciously arranged to the West, one united stream carrying off all superfluous waters towards the Ravee, two miles below Lahore. The Sudur is becoming the shadow of the substance it should have been. The Roman Catholics are raising a very handsome Chapel which is already roofed in, the Protestants are enlarging their temporary house of prayer ; the officers of Her Majesty's 96th Regiment are building a Mess house, which will rival, if not excel, any in the provinces, except the Artillerif Mess house at Dum-Dum, and private dwellings are still rising in several quarters. The house of Major Cheape, the Pay Master, is a model as to appearance, finish and comfort. Altogether Mean Meer will not be a bad place after all."

SATURDAY,—JANUARY 8.

—— Mr. Kight, who proposes to ascend in a balloon on the 18th, publishes a letter in the *Telegraph and Courier*, from which we make an extract. The benefits of the effect to which he alludes we do not exactly see. Even supposing that the Hindus should introduce Mr. Kight into their Pantheon, we know not that their condition would be much ameliorated. The display of this, among other trophies of Western civilization, may however contribute to weaken their trust in their own systems, and their slavish reverence for ancestral things :

"It has been remarked by Europeans—who have witnessed my ascents in Bengal, Madras, and at the Native Courts, that no exhibition in India has had so extraordinary and beneficial an effect upon the minds of the Native community. They have invariably viewed my ascents as a miracle, and ascribed to me the attributes of a Deity. In Madras, and other places at first they treated an ascent as a joke or a deception upon the public, but when they saw the Balloon leave the earth, rising higher and higher, until scarcely perceptible, they were struck with awe and amazement—prostrated themselves on the ground and very many of the Brahmins broke their threads, threw them away and acknowledged their ignorance and would as a very high functionary in Madras remarked, if encouraged,—have made me the object of their worship."

—— We give an additional extract :

"At one Native Court I visited, the Brahmins who did their utmost to prevent an ascent,—they told the Rajah that it was all a deception—a species of jugglery, moreover that the attempt was impious and impossible, that their Shastres told them that no mortal could accomplish such a task or that if he did he must be more than human as that was "angels business" or else their Shastres must be incorrect At this time a Gooroo Priest (the highest in the Hindoo caste) was staying at His Highness's Court, and he expressed the same belief as the Brahmins, and advised the Rajah not to allow an ascent, that if he did ill-fortune would befall his country. The Rajah was self-willed and determined. and requested me to make the necessary arrangements, at the same time requesting the Gooroo to wait and witness it, to this the Priest refused and a few days afterwards hastened away to Benares. The resident Brahmins up to the morning of my ascent persisted in their expressed belief and accompanied the Rajah to the spot and when the order was given to cast loose and the Balloon rose, H. H. took off their turbans threw them on the ground and danced upon them enquiring how far their prophecies had been fulfilled. On my return I paid a visit to the Rajah who received me with all the cordiality and kindness of an enlightened Prince, seeing him alone I inquired where are the Brahmins which usually attend you ? he replied, they knew you were coming, and they all left—they are ashamed, and will not see you—and from that hour until the day I left the Rajah's territory they all avoided me."

—— On the evening of the 27th ultimo, according to the *Hurkaru*, "three young cadets, Walter Nugent, Hardress Waller, and J. J. Boswell, with a young man of the name Findlay residing at Dum-Dum, drove from Cox's Bungalow towards Calcutta in two buggies, having three guns with them. Messrs. Findlay and Boswell pulled up at the Telegraph tower just beyond Chitpore and got out to have a shot at a pariah dog. They fired at it in front of Seboo Baboo's house—the residence of the Ranee Kuttemee. The durwans remonstrated with them for doing so, probably not very civilly, and there was some altercation. Mr. Nugent and Mr. Waller then came up and the four gentlemen, three of them with guns in their hands endeavoured to force their way into the house. Then they were met by the durwans and servants armed with swords and *lattees* who drove them back. They fired one or two shots in the air to frighten the people; but the latter still followed and as the prisoners-ay attacked them with swords and bamboos, and Mr Findlay at length fired and shot a durwan of the name of Zalim Sing in the leg inflicting such a wound that the man died on the spot very shortly afterwards. Mr. Waller and Mr. Nugent were conveyed to the Chitpore thanna by a constable. Mr. Findlay and Mr. Boswell drove at a gallop up the Chitpore road and escaped for the time, but Mr. Boswell gave himself up to the Calcutta Police in the course of the night, and Mr. Findlay was captured in a field near Dum-Dum by two of the 24 Pergunnahs constables in the course of the day. The three former gentlemen have been released on bail after a number of depositions had been taken at Allipore and Findlay remains at the the Allipore jail. The case will be resumed at the Magistrate's cutcherry, Allipore, to-day at one P. M."

—— Government committed a material error in the opinion of many, by ordering so many troops to the scene of the late disturbance in Candeish. No doubt, want of precise information was the cause. How much trouble and expense might have been saved, had the all notifying Electric Telegraph existed. We conceive that with a thorough system of telegraphs throughout the country, India could be defended and governed as effectively as at present, at about two-thirds of the present cost. Two hundred thousand troops would then be equal in efficiency to three hundred thousand under the existing condition of things Without professing to be much *au fait* in military matters, it yet seems to us that one of the first things to be learned in the science of offence and defence, is that *time is power*. History can point to a hundred instances in which an hour was a thousand men, and a day was fifty thousand men. The English forces at home have been virtually augmented many fold, simply by the construction of rail-roads and electric telegraphs, and the building of steamers. Is it because military men are too proud to be indebted to scientific and peace-loving inventors, that they are so clamorous for augmented armies and navies? A correspondent of the *Telegraph and Courier* thus writes from Candeish :—"On the 24th ulto., the Revenue Survey was at last commenced, and in the very district in which the objection to it was first made. Peace and tranquility have been restored amongst the Ryots, as they have been now made conscious, by our Collector Mr. S. Mansfield, as to its usefulness and benefit, and the advantages that they will derive from it. Mr. Mansfield is now engaged in giving the Ryots of each village a sound understanding of its benefits, and at the same time demanding from them a bond that they will make no opposition, but will give every assistance required of them, in carrying out the Survey and Assessment of their respective villages."

—— It is stated that Dr. O'Callaghan is about to commence a Medical Quarterly, at Calcutta

——The two items subjoined are from the *Bombay Times* :—"We learn from Ajmere that Colonel Low, the Governor General's Agent for the Rajpootana States, had proceeded towards Calcutta with the view of holding personal communication wrih the Marquis of Dalhousie, preparatory to assuming charge of the Residency at Hyderabad, His Lordship will, no doubt, by a full exposition of his views in regard to the unsettled state of affairs at Hyderabad, instruct the newly appointed Resident as to the course it is desirable he should pursue to bring matters at that ill regulated Court to a definite settlement, and we would fain hope that beneficial results may follow the measures that it may be proposed to adopt."

—— "The ship *Lord Elphinstone* has, we are glad to observe, been laid on for Port Philip, and will carry with her, a fortnight hence, the soldiers who were so unfortunate in failing to find the means of conveyance by the *Runnymede* or *Constance*: They have, however, been lucky enough to escape destitution, but the risk they ran and the gloominess of the prospect a fortnight since before them, will, we trust, be a warning against the indiscretion many of them committed of quitting their corps before they were certain of the means of immediate embarkation being at their command."

—— The said journal speaks highly of Captain Wingate's reports on the Bandamee and Bagulkote talooks, Belgaum ; and makes the following judicious remarks :—"It would appear incredible, were it not true, that the East India Company should possess a country comprising, here and there, tracts of territory rendered so productive by the application of water running to waste close by, as to return from fifteen to twenty five per cent. on the money invested in these operations, and that they yet neglect so fruitful a source of gain. Capital is now so plentiful at home and rates of interest so low that outlets are sought for it in all directions where a promise of four or five per cent. on tolerable securities is held out—talk of Gold diggings, why, the sure returns on improving our Doabs and river Deltas, cast California and Australia completely into the shade. Under any other Government than that of India, capital would be poured in in millions for the irrigation and improvement of the means of intercourse, doing by private enterprize what Government are unable to accomplish or unwilling to attempt for themselves—conferring a splendid boon on the country while magnificent returns were secured to the exertions of those who conferred it."

—— It is said that the Caloric ship at New York was to be ready to start on her experimental trip, December 1st.

MONDAY, JANUARY 10.

—— It is said that the Jarrah wood of Western Australia is never attacked by the white ant ; and the *Friend of India* thinks it must be adapted for the sleepers of Indian railways.——The water of the Irrawaddy at Prome, has sunk twenty-seven feet below high-water mark.

—— The Hydrabad correspondent of the *Englishman* mentions that the Nizam's Government has just obtained a windfall by the death of Raja Rung Row, whose property has been immediately sequestrated. It is supposed to be worth about 4 lakhs of Rupees and the Nizam has recently obtained eleven lakhs more by the sequestration of the property of another noble. It is also stated that the Minister Suraj-ool-Moolk will probably be fined heavily or dismissed on the departure of General Fraser, who is supposed to support him against his master. The writer, likewise confirms our impression as to the small price paid by the purchaser of the Darya-i- Noor at the recent sale. That jewel was formerly purchased by Palmer and Co. from Messrs Arbuthnot and Co. for a lakh of Rupees, and sold to the father of Suraj-ool-Moolk for one lakh and thirty thou and Hydrabad Rupees. It was subsequently mortgaged for Rs. 80 000, which was believed to be about two-thirds of its real value.

—— A salute of 21 guns, on Saturday, announced the annexation of Pegu to the Indian Empire, The Proclamation was made at Rangoon on the 20th and at Calcutta on the 30th ultimo.——The *Poona Observer* says :—"The Court of Sudder Foujdaree Adawlut having confirmed the finding and sentence of the Session Judge of Poona in the case of the man named Babajee Ahutoley Deshmook who recently murdered his wife, the unhappy man underwent the last penalty of the law on the morning of Tuesday the 4th instant, at the usual place of execution within the Jail."

—— The two following items are from the *Kurrachee Advertiser*. "The fair is progressing, if we are to calculate on the numbers who have lately, and up to the present moment, visited the "Meylah." We must repeat, the Fair as an amusement is a failure, as a means of gathering together the products of the adjacent countries, it is of incalculable benefit."

"A Slip at Munora point took place on the morning of the 30th. The report reached Camp and was supposed to have been that of a Gun—altogether upwards of 200 tons of Rock must have been carried down, and on a spot which it was not believed would have been injured for years, a far more suspicious spot being still apparently sound. Munora may still see many generations before it is level with the ocean."

—— The *Englishman* says :—" We have received another report of the freaks of the Elephant which infests the Baraset road. It is certain that he killed three men on Sunday last, on the road between Baraset and Hobrah. One of the bodies was seen by our informant on that road at a place called Joypool, and another was buried in an adjoining village called Goomah. The Elephant we are informed was lent by Government to Capt. Smythe, and having become *must*, killed his Mahout at a place called Bongong destroyed some of the ferry-boats there and broke loose."

—— And again :—" We were informed last night that the *must* Elephant is no more. He has not fallen under the orders of the Magistrate, nor by an expedition from Barrackpore with a detachment of field artillery, but has been slain by a single hunter Mr. Newcomen who put seventeen balls into him before he was finished. The road to Baraset is consequently safe, and Mr. Newcomen ought to be presented with a civic Crown, instead of being called on, as he perhaps will be, to pay the value of the beast to the Commissariat."

—— The subjoined three items are from the *Englishman's* Rangoon letter :—" A steamer arrived from Prome last night with news of the 16th. The enemy, thinking us paralyzed by fear, are getting extremely bold. On the 13th they made a regular attack on Prome during the night, at several points and were well repulsed. Sir John Cheape went out with a considerable force to reconnoitre the other day : he took the road to Etha-Miew, but went to the right about on coming near a breastwork of the enemy. The troops at Prome are much harassed by the very heavy duty imposed on them in having pickets on the numerous hills about, and this will last till Etha-Miew is taken. Every one at Prome is wondering what has become of the General and how much longer they are to remain in a wretched state of inactivity. Is Sir John Cheape not to be trusted with the taking of a stockade ?

"The *Bentinck* returned yesterday from Prome, Captain Digney with his usual luck happened to surprise a fleet of the enemy's boats 42 in number. He was burning wood, and not coal at the time, and there was less smoke in consequence, which prevented the steamer being seen. The Burmese rapidly vacated their boats and rushed into the jungle, not however before they got a taste of canister. In one of the boats was found a quantity of Burmese documents, being statements of conscriptions and levies in reference to the towns in the neighbourhood, with the names of the chief men. Captain Phayre has pronounced these to be very valuable papers. Captain Digney brought down seven boats which have been made over to the Flotilla department, and the state gig of the chief, which is a very pretty little skiff, and has a gilt steering oar.'

" *December* 25.—Colonel Sturt and the land column returned this morning from Pegu. Their feeling of disappointment at not having been employed is of course considerable. It would have been a satisfaction after the difficulties they overcame on the way to have been usefully employed against the enemy. The country through which they passed after the first day's march is described as one vast prairie : plain upon plain covered with magnificent rich grass, the finest description of cattle were seen in abundance rolling in fat ; all the villages alas deserted. General Godwin and Captain Phayre start for Prome on Tuesday the 23 h. Lots of work is before the Prome force, the boundary line of the new province has to be established. Five hundred of the Seikh Regiment started yesterday afternoon in a steamer and in the *Sutlege* Flat ; why don't goverment send down another ? The *Nerbudda* is having her back mended, she is high and dry on the beech. T'is but a dull Christmas Day, this for those who have been accustomed to spend it in their own families. May the next Christmas see absent ones united."

—— It appears that the Burmese have taken their stand on the very summit of the Aeng pass, where they have erected a very strong stockade.

—— The Kurrachee correspondent of the *Bo. Times*, says :—" The Fair is dragging its slow length along Kafilas continue to arrive, but business is not so brisk as at first ; this does not say much for the first year's great central Asian fair. It is very generally believed and stated by the Affghans here, that the Kandahar Army will get possession of Herat, that the Persians will to a certainty attack them, and will not leave the place until they drive them out ; that in fact there will be a great struggle."

—— The *Hurkaru* says :—" We have letters from what may be called the seat of action in Assam, the vicinity of Tezpore, dated the 20th instant, from which we learn that the Tartar and Thibet forces, consisting of about 4,000 men with a few guns, are formed into two camps, and face the Head Quarters of the 2nd Assam Light Infantry, and some detachments which constitute the Army of observation appointed to watch their movements."

—— The *Nerbudda* steamer has been totally lost in the Burmese waters.

TUESDAY, JANUARY 11.

—— The *Hurkaru* has been " informed that the emigrants for Australia proceeding in the *Anglia* will make a strong muster, with every prospect of turning out a jolly company of voyagers, elate with golden dreams which they expect to realize at the diggings. These emigrants consist of two distinct classes, those who are leaving India for their own good, and those who are about to leave for India's good. The latter are twenty-one or two in number, and among them are those unfortunate individuals whose names are familiar to the public, namely, Mostyn, Mathwin and Gunner Foley. The last is on his way down to Calcutta, and is expected to arrive in time for the *Anglia*. The other class of adventurers going in the vessel, comprises Europeans and Eurasians, many of whom give up Government and other situations here to try their fortunes in the 'fifth quarter' of the globe."

—— The *Colombo Observer* furnishes news from New Zealand to the 7th September. "Sir John Pakington's constitution was being discussed and generally approved. The *Southern Cross* was urging upon the farmers the necessity of renewed exertions to provide breadstuffs for the Australian Diggers which they might in the long run find more profitable than gold. A fire at Kororarika, Bay of Islands, had destroyed a considerable amount of property. Justice Stephen of Wellington had been acting the petty tyrant and making a fool of himself. He had imprisoned Mr. Robinson for writing, and Mr. Mackenzie one of the proprietors of the *Independent* for publishing a letter reflecting on one of his decisions. Sympathy for the victims was manifested in Court when this good tempered Judge is said to have remarked that 'the inhabitants of Australia, convicts as they were, knew how to behave themselves with more decency than the people of this colony, at least so far as he had seen of them.' A Public Meeting had taken place, resolutions condemnatory of the conduct of the Judge had been passed, and a public subscription had been entered into to liquidate the fines and indemnify the *Independent*. The Journalist remarks :—'The conduct of Mr. Justice Stephen, we predict, terminates his Judicial career for ever ; if not the people of Wellington are sincerely to be pitied."

—— The Melbourne *Argus* says :—" The mail for England by the *Australian* will close this evening at half-past five. A supplementary sheet, containing the principal portion of our reading matter, will be ready at an early hour, and timely application is recommended as we had great difficulty in printing 10,000 copies of the *Chusan* paper, and shall not be able to do more to-day. We are really quite ashamed of the large and increasing draught upon our space, arising from our constant press of advertisements. We are doing all that we can to prevent being literally swamped with them, and at this very moment have two new printing machines in hand, to enable us to contend with them ; but till we get these machines fairly started, and take possession of our new office, we fear that we shall still sometimes find ourselves almost flooded out of our own.

—— The *Englishman* gives the following account of the shooting of the elephant before mentioned :—" On his coming into the factory, Mr. Newcomen gave him a rifle ball of 8 to the lb, just over his eye at 3 yards, which only had the effect of making him charge over a house, and go right away for Goverdaugha. Mr. N. got on the pony, and after him with the gun ; on going up he came down at a furious charge and received 2 balls, this game of charge and receive continued for some 5 miles, when he changed his line and bore away for Gygotta; Mr. N. succeeded in turning him again and bringing him back towards the factory. Having given him 17 balls, many when in full charge, Mr. N. hunted him past the factory and across the bheel, where he fell in with those gentlemen who volunteered to aid in the destruction of the beast. Unfortunately, only one of their nags would stand fire ; by this time, the hattee had lost all power of charging, Mr. N. worked him down to where the Magistrate and a friend was said to be and got him into the village ; a regular skirmishing match took place which so enraged the animal, that he exerted all his remaining strength and upset four houses and sundry trees. At about ½-past 3 o.clock he received a large rifle ball over the eye, and immediately another in about the same place on the other side which brought him down, and great was the fall, and excessive the delight of the natives who had followed in thousands to see the killing, Mr. Newcomen rode his pony eight hours without a stop, and although for the first four hours single handed, the little animal nobly galloped up to the infuriated beast to the very last, the rider knowing that Arab blood in so small a compass is worth having. This animal did so much mischief, that to enumerate would be a labor this will suffice to say that he deserved his doom.—He killed seven men, nearly succeeded in doing for four gentlemen in a gharrie and an ayah and two children in the Hobra garden, broke some twenty gharries, eight boats, houses in numbers and ruined biggah upon biggah of tobacco, ice, and other crops."

——The following extract from an English letter appears in the *Telegraph & Courier* : " You ask me who is to be next Governor of Bombay ? I think I can answer the question with tolerable certainty. Lord Falkland's successor will, I feel convinced, be Sir George Anderson, the present Governor of Ceylon. It has been for some months a settled matter, that Sir, George, and Lord Jocelyn, were to be the future Governors of the two minor Presidencies, and until very lately, I think His Lordship had every chance of going to Bombay. But he has taken up Colonel Outram's case so warmly, that neither the Court of Directors, nor the Board, wish to see him in the Western Presidency—certainly not as long as either Messrs. Blane or Bell are in office. There is moreover a strong feeling about the India House, —as also about the Board—that at Bombay there is much wanted a Governor with an opinion of his own The perpetual references to the Home Authorities from your Governor in Council, have annoyed the Court very much ; whereas it is supposed that the Madras Council is very well qualified to prevent any Governor from running wild. I myself don't at all agree with Colonel Outram in many of the positions he has taken up in connection with the Baroda matters, but it is useless to deny that the Blue Book, just out, goes far to prove the great weakness, indecision, and incapacity of your present local Government. The old Bombayites about town say, that to get a good Council in your Presidency, the Court ought to make a step backward and a step forward that is, to get Mr. J. P. Willoughby back, and a new hand in your present Provisional Member—Mr. John Warden. These two gentlemen would, no doubt, make an efficient Council, but I fear such can hardly be said of those now in office. But to return to the subject of the new Governor. Lord Jocelyn will not be sent to Bombay, because he is too much a partizan of Outram's, and I feel pretty certain that you will very shortly see him nominated to the Governorship of Madras. I am equally convinced Sir George Anderson will be sent to Bombay. He is just the man required to put matters to rights in western India, and would over-ride all the Councils in the world if he thought himself in the right. " Lord Frederick Fitzclarence will not be very long in Bombay, I think. It is pretty well known that the shorter Sir William Gomm makes his own stay in India, the more acceptable it will be both to the Horse Guards, and Court of Directors. In the event of Sir William's retirement Lord Fred-rick will no doubt succeed to the Commander-in-Chief-ship in India, and I think you will see no more elderly General Officers sent out to command—either at the Presidencies, or over Divisions of the Army. Upon the truth of what I state, you may depend."

—— The screw steamer *Calcutta* reached Madras January 2nd in 79 days from Plymouth. The news from the Cape are not as satisfactory as we expected they would be. The following are extracts from the *Cape Town Journal* of November 20:—" The *Sarah Sands*, four masted screw steamer, arrived in Table Bay on the 16th instant, having made the passage from Cork in 44 days, incurring four days' detention at St. Vincent. She sailed again for Melbourne and Sydney on the 11th inst.

" Considerable disappointment has been experienced from the non-arrival of the *Australian*, now 35 days overdue. It is feared that she has been detained either by the desertion of her crew, or by the impossibility of obtaining fuel, the coal mines having been, by the last accounts, nearly abandoned for the more alluring gold fields.

" The Synod of the Dutch Reformed Church have presented to the Lieutenant Governor, for transmission to Her Majesty's Government, the following pithy and significant Declaration :—'

'We the Ministers and Elders of the Dutch Reformed Church of South Africa, in Synod assembled, having observed in the Letters Patent, published in the *Government Gazette* of this colony, the title given to the Chief Pastor of the United Church of England and Ireland at the Cape of Good Hope,—' Lord Bishop of Cape Town ;' having also seen the statement, published by authority, that 'the Diocese of Cape Town contains a population of 750,000 souls,' which must consequently include the whole population of this colony and the adjacent country ; having further observed the designation given by the said Bishop to himself :—' The first Bishop of the Church of God in this land ;' and having morever, perceived from an official despatch the claim to precedence made by him, and the rank allowed him by Her Majesty's Secretary of State,—deem it necessary, at this our first meeting after the creation of a Bishopric of the United Church of England and Ireland in South Africa, to declare, in order to prevent any misunderstanding as to our exact position, that,—while the Dutch Reformed Church, although the oldest and by far

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the most numerous religious body of South Africa, claims no precedence to any other branch of the Church of Christ, and is desirous to live in peace, harmony, and brotherhood with all who, although differing as to outward forms or principles of Church government, maintain, with her, the grad principles of the Reformation,—she will not acknowledge the title of any minister of religion which involve a claim of superiority, or of territorial power, over her own bishops or people,—nor will she respect any claim of precedence made by any religious body whatever."

WEDNESDAY.—JANUARY 12.

—— The *Calcutta Christian Advocate* announces the death of the Revd. W. Sinclair, of the Free Church Mission. He was only thirty years of age and has left a widow and two children.

—— The following is from the *Hurkaru* :—"At the meeting of the District Charitable Society, the Right Reverend patron, seeing our reporter 'in his place' thus addressed him : 'Sir, I see you call me in the newspapers, Bishop Wilson You must not call me Bishop Wilson again That is not my title. My title, Sir, is the Bishop of Calcutta!' The reporter, though declaring himself unconscious of the error imputed to him, promised to be very careful on this point in future."

—— The *Madras Circulator* says :—"The *Hindu Chronicle* has ceased to exist. Since its original projector was forced to abandon it, it has declared in circulation ; but it never—we hear, commanded *extensive* Hindu support and at no period was it the organ of the Native Community—in its literal sense. Its late editorial management was creditable, and the journal has been given up, we understand, from no other cause than the starting of the *Commercial Gazette* by the proprietor."

—— The annexed is from the *Benares Recorder* :—"With the new year, the *Recorder* appears in a new form. It had been represented to us by many kind friends, that the size we had adopted for our paper, was not the most convenient either for readers or for advertisers, and we thereupon resolved to take the first suitable opportunity of conforming, even in size, to the 'Spirit of the Age'. Such an opportunity does the opening year present. The date the circumstances, the very change itself, will mark an era in our existence, and at the same time present a tangible point to future Chroniclers. In after ages it will be recorded, that the College was opened on the same month, that the *Recorder* changed its form, and thus will this magnificent seat of learning be connected in the minds of those who are now but lisping babes, with an energetic member of the fourth estate."

—— The same paper tells us what punishments were inflicted upon the late rioters of Benares :—"The men who were taken with arms in their hands, and who pelted the ladies and gentlemen at Garastin's bridge, were sentenced by Mr. Cust, Joint Magistrate, to three month's imprisonment. Of the 298 men who were seized at *Kamatcha*, about 100 were released by the Magistrate, after a short incarceration. And, of the remainder, one half were released by the Deputy Magistrate, and the other moiety sentenced to pay small fines. The Magistrate obtained the sanction of Government to make over the *instigators* and principals of the late riot to the Court of Session ; but as the citizens behaved with such exemplary quietness during the *Mohurrum* and *Dusselra*, the Magistrate, we believe, recommended the culprits to mercy ; which was graciously vouchsafed by the Lieutenant Governor, and thus ended the matter."

—— The *Bambay Times* supplies the following :—"We have now had leisure to examine the Report of the Commerce of Bombay for the year 1851 52 and we can honestly compliment the compilers on the success of their endeavours to give a clear, luminous, and concise account of the exports and imports of the Presidency, the former of which amount to close on thirteen millions sterling in value [12 84 84 096 Rupees]—the latter to close on fourteen millions and a half, [14 47 82 793 Rupees] The current year presents a falling off as compared with the preceeding one of above eighteeen laks on imports [Rupees 18,14,113] and on exports of close on seventy-six lacs [Rupees 75,88,800.] As compared however to our average traffic of the past five years, that is, from 1846-47 to 1850-51, we have an advance of above three crores on each, or Rupees 3,03,30,412 on imports, and Rupees 3 22,64,038 on exports, so that the state of our commerce, though a shade less flourishing-looking than during the preceding two years, exceeds, by nearly twenty per cent., the average of the five, and this we presume we must accept as testimony in favor of Free Trade. We find than 454 square rigged vessels, of a burden of 216 587 tons, entered our port within the year, and 543, of a burden of 215 028, quitted it ;—74,000 native craft of above a million and a quarter tons' burden both ways, so that above a million and three quarters of tons of goods reach or quit our port annually."

—— The *Telegraph and Courier* and *Bombay Times* are at variance as to whether any of the boats employed to convey the 6th N. I to Kurrachee are missing or not The *Telegraph and Courier* says that two boats, containing 40 or 50 sepoys, and nearly as many camp followers, are still missing, and that it is feared they have foundered at sea. We hope the Times is right in saying that all the boats are safe :—

The *Englishman* has the following :—"A Rangoon letter says:—'The American Missionaries here Messrs. Vinton and Kincaid, were of essential service to Colonel Sturt when ordered with his column to Pegu, they furnished a route, guides, hackeries and assistance throughout the whole road, which is none of the best. You may imagine how heavy the dust is here, both on officers and men, at night no men are left in the barracks, save the undrilled and the recruits.'"

THURSDAY,—JANUARY 13.

—— With much astonishment we read as follow in the *Telegraph and Courier* :—A very reprehensible practice is pursued, under a mistaken notion of charity by the people in charge of some of the Opium warehouses in the fort ; we mean the distribute of that drug among a number of beggars whose squabbling on such occasions has grown into a serious nuisance. On Tuesday evening, our attention was directed to the neighbourhood of a warehouse, immediately adjoining the auction rooms of Messrs. Crawford and Co., by most unearthly noises issuing thence. On approaching, we observed somewhere between fifty and sixty attenuated beings flying in all directions over the street, picking up something thrown out to them from a balcony overhead. At first we were under the impression that the object of their contention was money, which was being distributed in this objectionable way. Soon, however, we were undeceived, for on a closer view, we observed a Bhattie making up little balls of opium and throwing them in rapid succession among the crowd.—The Police authorities can scarcely be aware of this practice, which calls for immediate suppression It is strange that no notice should hitherto have been taken of the evil ; that no one from a consideration of common humanity to the wretches in whose way the temptation of literally destroying themselves is thrown, should have brought the matter to the cognizance of those with whom rests the removal of such nuisances.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &c.

TERRITORIAL DEPARTMENT—REVENUE.

Bombay Castle, 6th January, 1853.

The Right Honorable the Governor in Council has been pleased to authorise the following distribution of the charges of Districts in the Surat Collectorate :—

Mr. L. Reid, 1st Assistant Collector and Magistrate, to continue in charge of the Districts of Parchole, Soopa, Chicklee and Bulsar.

Mr. E. P. Robertson, 3rd Assistant Collector and Magistrate, to be placed in charge of the Districts of Kurrode, Walore, and Surbhone.

Row Bahadoor Appajee Ramchunder, District Deputy Collector and Magistrate, to be placed in charge of the Districts of Parnera and Bugwara.

By order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
H. E. GOLDSMID, Secretary to Government.

Bombay Castle, 10th January 1853.

Row Bahadoor Runchodbhaee Oomiasunker, District Deputy Collector and Magistrate of Broach, has been allowed leave of absence, for fifteen days from the 15th instant, on urgent private affairs.

By Order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
A. MALET, Chief Secretary.

Bombay Castle, 10th January 1853.

Mr. H. B. Lockett, Acting First Assistant Collector of Ahmedabad, in charge, has been permitted to proceed into the Districts of his Collectorate on duty, from the 6th December 1852.

Bombay Castle, 12th January 1853.

Lieutenant F Phillips, Acting Deputy Collector of Hyderabad, in Scinde, is confirmed in that appointment, from the 29th November last, and transferred from Hyderabad to Kurrachee, from the 1st ultimo.

By order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
H. E. GOLDSMID, Secy. to Govt.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 8th January 1853.

Gooljar Misser, Native Commandant of the Ahmednuggur Police Corps, is allowed leave of absence, for twelve months from the 15th proximo, to proceed to Hindoostan, on private affairs.

Soobedar Ram Sing, is appointed to act as Native Commandant of the Ahmednuggur Police Corps, during Gooljar Misser's absence.

Bombay Castle, 12th January 1853.

Under the provisions of Act No. XIV. of 1835, Lieut. J. T. Francis, Superintendent of the Poona and Tannah Revenue Survey, and Lieutenants J. Day and C. J. Prescott, Assistants, are appointed Assistant Magistrates in the Tannah Zillah

Under the provisions of Section IV. of Act. IV. of 1851, Mr. M. J. M. Stewart, 2nd Assistant to the Magistrate of Dharwar, is vested with the full powers of a Magistrate in that Collectorate, with the exception of the powers of reviewing and to flog.

The unexpired portion of the leave of absence granted under date the 8th ultimo to Captain F. Wells, superintendent of Police, Poona, is cancelled.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle 12th January, 1853.

The Right Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to confirm, for the present, an Order by Major Draper, dated the 8th November last, appointing Assistant Surgeon Lawes to perform the duties of Civil Surgeon at Hydrabad, on the departure of Surgeon Craig from that Station.

The Right Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to confirm an Order by Brigadier N Wilson, K. H., dated the 6th ultimo, directing Assistant Surgeon Lawrence to afford Medical aid to the Civil Department and Jail at Shikarpoor, on the departure of Surgeon Elliott from that Station.

Mr. F Sims, of the Bombay Civil Service, returned to his duty on the 7th instant, with the permission of the Hon'ble the Court of Directors, and without prejudice to his rank.

By Order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
J. G. LUMSDEN, Secretary to Government.

MARINE.

Bombay Castle, 6th January, 1853.

No. 4 of 1853.—Assistant Surgeon G. Sandwith is placed at the disposal of the Commander in Chief of the Indian Navy, for duty in that branch of the Service, in the room of Assistant Surgeon J. S. Remington, proceeded to Europe.

No. 5 of 1853.—The following temporary arrangements are confirmed :—

By Commodore Sir H. J. Lecke, K. H., Commander in Chief of the Indian Navy.

Messrs. Thomas Keen and R. L. Lawson, Acting 1st Class 2nd Masters, of the "Hastings" proceeding on duty to join the Indus Flotilla, to be accommodated with a passage on board the "Victoria," at the Acting 2nd Master's Mess, from the 29th November 1852

Lieutenant W. M Pengelly, of the 'Elphinstone," having arrived from Aden by the "Victoria," to reside on shore for the benefit of his health, from the 24th November 1852.

Mr. J. Williams, Acting 1st Class 2nd Master, of the Indus Flotilla, to reside on shore for the benefit of his health, from the 8th December 1852.

Kurrachee Squadron Order.

Mr. John Williams, Acting 1st Class 2nd Master, of the Indus Flotilla, proceeding on Medical certificate from Kurrachee to Bombay, to be accommodated with the passage on board the "Victoria," at the Acting 2nd Master's Mess, from the 6th December 1852.

China Squadron Order.

Mr E. R. May, Midshipman of the "Palinurus" to proceed to Coimbatore with the leave of absence for three months, on medical certificate, from the 31st May 1852.

Mr. D. J. Kennedy, Acting Master, of the "Palinurus, to proceed to Coimbatore, with leave of absence for two months, on Medical certificate, from the 7th June 1852.

Bombay Castle 8th January 1853.

No. 6 of 1853.—The Honorable the Court of Directors have admitted Mr, Thomas Murray Lampard, now in India, a Volunteer for the Indian Navy, subject to the production of the certificates required by the Regulations.

No. 7 of 1853.—The Honorable the Court of Directors have appointed Mr. John Rutherfurd, at present serving in the Bengal Pilot Service, a Volunteer for the Indian Navy, subject to the production of the Certificates required by the established Regulations.

Bombay Castle, 11th January 1853

No. 8 of 1853.—Lieutenant E Peevor, and Mr. H. Williams, Captain's Clerk, are allowed extension of leave, till the 31st January 1853 to remain at Mahabeshwur, on Medical certificate.

No. 9 of 1853.—Assistant Apothecaries C. McMorris and E. Carpenter are placed at the disposal of the Commander in Chief India Navy, for duty in that branch of the Service ; and the services of Assistant Apothecaries Fernandes and Maclean are made available for Military duty.

No. 10 of 1853.—Mr. Munsie, Boiler Maker, is allowed an extension of leave to the 31st instant, to remain at Poona, on Medical certificate.

By Order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
P. M. MELVILL, Lt. Col. Secretary to Government.

Military.

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

ARRIVALS.

Jan. 7th.—Lieutenant Williams, 10th hussars, on duty, from Kirkee; Ensign Samwell, 48th regiment Madras native infantry, on leave, from Bangalore. Jan. 8th.—Lieutenant W. C. Parr, assistant to the resident of Sattara, on leave, from Sattara ; Lieut. C. Barton, artillery, on duty from Ahmedabad ; lieutenant colonel D. Davidson, staff, on duty, from Mahabuleshwur. Jan. 9th, major D. C. Graham, 28th regiment native infantry, on leave, from Kolapore. Jan. 10th.—Lieutenant S. Kipton, 2nd grenadiers native infantry, on medical certificate, from Bhooj. Jan. 11th.—Captain H Arbuthnott, 3d Madras light cavalry, on leave, from Jaulnah.

DEPARTURES.

Jan. 10th, Assistant surgeon W. Davey, 17th regiment native infantry, to join, to Baroda; lieutenant Gilmore, staff, on duty, to Poonah. Jan. 11th.—Ensign Samwell, 48th regiment Madras native infantry, to join, to Quilon ; Lieutenant colonel H. Prior, 23d regiment light infantry, to join, to Saugor.

INDIAN NAVAL ORDERS.

BY THE RIGHT HONBLE THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

Bombay Castle, 8th January 1853.

No. 6 of 1853.—The hon'ble the court of directors have admitted Mr. Thomas Murray Lambaud, now in India, a Volunteer for the I. N., subject to the production of the certificates required by the regulations.

No. 7 of 1853.—The hon'ble the court of directors have appointed Mr. Rutherford, at present serving in the Bengal Pilot service, a Volunteer for the I. N., subject to the production of the certificates required by the established regulations.

By order of the Right Hon'ble the Govr. in Council,
P. M. MELVILL, Lieut. Col., Secy. to Govt

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